IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

# THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,100.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. | Steamers. | Tons | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 | | | | |
| 1st Nov. | MALOJA | 12500 | | |
| 8th ,, | SALSETTE | 8000 | MARMORA | 10500 |
| 15th ,, | ARABIA | 8000 | | |
| 22nd ,, | SALSETTE | 8000 | MOLDAVIA | 10000 |
| 29th ,, | MANTUA | 11000 | | |
| 6th Dec. | ARCADIA | 7000 | MEDINA | 12500 |
| 13th ,, | CALEDONIA | 8000 | | |
| 20th ,, | SALSETTE | 8000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 27th ,, | PERSIA | 8000 | | |
| 1914 | | | | |
| 3rd Jan. | SALSETTE | 8000 | MACEDONIA | 10500 |
| 10th ,, | DELTA | 8000 | | |
| 17th ,, | SALSETTE | 8000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 24th ,, | ARABIA | 8000 | | |
| 31st ,, | SALSETTE | 8000 | MOOLTAN | 10500 |
| 7th Feb. | MANTUA | 11000 | | |
| 14th ,, | SALSETTE | 8000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| 21st ,, | CALEDONIA | 8000 | | |
| 28th ,, | MALOJA | 12500 | | |
| 7th Mar. | PERSIA | 8000 | | |
| 14th ,, | SALSETTE | 8000 | MARMORA | 10500 |
| 21st ,, | MACEDONIA | 10500 | | |
| 28th ,, | SALSETTE | 8000 | MOLDAVIA | 10000 |
| 1st Apl. | HIMALAYA | 7000 | | |
| 4th ,, | ARABIA | 8000 | | |
| 11th ,, | SALSETTE | 8000 | MEDINA | 12500 |
| 18th ,, | MANTUA | 11000 | | |
| 25th ,, | SALSETTE | 8000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 29th ,, | ARCADIA | 7000 | | |
| 2nd May | CALEDONIA | 8000 | | |
| 9th ,, | SALSETTE | 8000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 6th ,, | PERSIA | 8000 | | |

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY,

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

| | SINGLE. | | RETURN. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | "A" rate. | "B" rate. | "A" rate. | "B" rate. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| To MARSEILLES. | 301 or | 495 | 391 or | 742.8. |
| To LONDON | 627 or | 528 | 940.8 or | 792 |

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

### ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Bombay about | Leave Karachi about |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Poona A & O | 7407 | 21st Jan. | ... |
| City of Birmingham A & C | 7475* | 23rd Feb | 31st Feb |
| City of Calcutta A & C | 7410* | 12th Mar | 10th Mar |
| Trafford Hall A | 5321 | 21st Mar. | ... |
| City of Manchester A & O | 5550 | ..... | 25th Mar |
| City of Paris A & O | 9290* | 13th April | 11th Apr |
| City of Karachi A & O | 5560* | ..... | 22nd Apr |
| City of Lahore A & O | 6875 | ..... | 29th Apr |
| City of Birmingham A&O | 7475 | 2'th May | 25th May |

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 2nd and 2nd Class Passengers.

| FARES. | 1st class Single. | 1st class Return. | 2nd class Single. | 2nd class Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles .. | 578 | 801 | 429 | 649 |
| London via Marseilles .. | 653 | 1,091 | 439 | 809 |
| Liverpool .. | 605 | 957 | 462 | 704 |
| London via Marseil les out from Liverpool .. | .. | 999 | .. | 737 |

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay on arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly-qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B I Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

### NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy. The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

L TEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Lhasa.....2,184 Mon 3rd Nov. 11 a.m. * P. D. & C.M.
Dumra.....1,695 Thurs. 6th Nov. 9 a. m. † C M.
Linga.....2,185 Friday 7th Nov. ‡ 6 a. m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly)

S S "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 6th November, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Lindula," 3,358 tons, on Tuesday the 4th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

| Steamers. | Tonnage. | Sailing on |
|---|---|---|
| †Purnea | 3306 | Thursday 13th Nov. |
| *Pentakota | 3418 | ,, 27th ,, |
| †Pundua | 3305 | ,, 11th Dec. |
| *Palamcotta | 3413 | ,, 25th ,, |

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
1st November, 1913.

## BANKS.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability for Proprietors | | $ 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | | $ 17,450,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund | | £ 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Johore |
| Bangkok | Johora | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| | | ,, Hongkew. |
| Calcutta | London | Singapore |
| Canton | Lyons | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Malacca | Taipeh |
| Foochow | Manila | Tientsin |
| Hamburg | Nagasaki | Taingtau |
| Hankow | New York | Yokohama |
| Harbin | Peking | Yioilo |
| Hongkong | Penang | |
| | Rangoon | |

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

40, Church Gate Street.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

| | |
|---|---|
| INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. | |
| CAPITAL | £1,200,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £1,700,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £1,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hongkong | New York |
| Bangkok | Iloilo | Penang |
| Batavia | Ipoh | Puket |
| Bombay | Karachi | Rangoon |
| Calcutta | Klang | Saigon |
| Canton | Kobe | Seremban |
| Cobu | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Colombo | | Singapore |
| Delhi | Madras | Sourabaya |
| Foochow | Malacca | Taiping, (F.M.S.) |
| Hamburg | Manila | Tientsin |
| Hankow | Medan | Yokohama |

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

## SHIPPING.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Marienbad | 8000 | B. Bednarz | 1st Nov. |
| Cleopatra | 4039 | R. Huber | 16th Nov. |
| Gablonz | 8000 | G. Gilhuber | 1st Dec. |
| Habsburg | 3979 | E. Seberich | 16th Dec. |
| Marienbad | 8000 | B. Bednarz | 1st Jan. '14. |
| Cleopatra | 4039 | R. Huber | 15th Jan. ,, |
| Semiramis | 3999 | P. Pavissich | 1st Feb. ,, |

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gablonz | 8000 | G. Gilhuber | 10th Feb. |
| *Habsburg | 3979 | E. Seberich | 16th Feb. |
| *Cleopatra | 4039 | R. Huber | 1st Mar. |
| Marienbad | 8000 | B. Bednarz | 10th Mar. |
| *Semiramis | 3999 | P. Pavissich | 16th Mar. |
| Gablonz | 8000 | G. Gilhuber | 1st April. |
| Habsburg | 3979 | E. Seberich | 10th April |
| Cleopatra | 4039 | R. Huber | 16th April. |
| Marienbad | 8000 | B. Bednarz | 1st May. |
| Semiramis | 3999 | P. Pavissich | 10th May. |
| *Gablonz | 8000 | G. Gilhuber | 16th May. |
| Habsburg | 3979 | E. Seberich | 1st June. |

*Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE *via* KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail about 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nippon | 6350 | M. Franovich | 28th Dec. 1914. |
| Fr. Ferdinand | 6046 | A. Leva | 28th Jan |
| China | 6017 | E. Tarabochia | 28th Feb |
| Vorwaerts | 5990 | S. Clunak | 28th Mar. |
| Austria | 7588 | D. Cosulich | 1st May. |
| Nippon | 6350 | M. Franovich | 30th May. |
| Persia | 5895 | M. de Nardo | 30th June. |
| Fr. Ferdinand | 6046 | A. Leva | 1st Aug. |

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| To Trieste or Venice | Rs. 500 |
| ,, Trieste or Venice and back | ,, 750 |
| ,, London via Trieste | Rs. 579 to 644* |
| ,, London via Trieste and back | Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,038* |

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| To Trieste or Venice | Rs. 350 |
| ,, Trieste or Venice and back | ,, 525 |
| ,, London via Trieste | Rs. 429 to 449† |
| ,, London via Trieste and back | Rs. 682 to 722† |

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| To Trieste or Venice | Rs. 450 |
| ,, Trieste or Venice and back | ,, 675 |
| ,, London via Trieste | ,, 529 to 594† |
| ,, London via Trieste and back | ,, 833 to 963† |

† Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tarcen, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Maritima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer. Tons. Captain. To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand. 6046 P. A. Leva 6th Nov. 1913.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

**Better get Good Strength.**

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

will greatly help you to get good strength. Your digestive troubles, weakness, urinary complaints, and all will be completely vanished by these Pills and great strength substituted within a comparatively short time.

Wouldn't you like to be strong? Do you not value your health!

**Price Re. 1 per box.**

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar—Kathiawar,
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

# WEDDING GIFTS.

FINE JEWELRY,
set with
PRECIOUS STONES,
RELIABLE CLOCKS,
RELIABLE WATCHES,
WATCH BRACELETS,
SILVER PLATE,
ELECTRO-PLATE,
PIANOFORTES,
PHOTO CAMERAS,
BINOCULARS.

We offer you a wide choice from an unparalleled stock.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., Manufacturing Jewellers, Silversmiths, Watchmakers, &c.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

## BANKS.

### COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL PAID UP | £400,000 |
| RESERVE | £ 50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

*A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.*

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL CALLED UP | ,, 50,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | ,, 5,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the reamining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

## BANKS.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen. 48,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | ,, 30,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | ,, 18,550,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antang-Hsion | Fengtien (Mukden) | |
| Bombay | Nagasaki | |
| Calcutta | Newchang | |
| Changchun | New York | |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Osaka | |
| Hankow | Pekin | |
| Hongkong | Ryojun (Port Arthur.) | |
| Honolulu | San Francisco | |
| Kobe | Shanghai | |
| Lioyaang | Tilling | |
| London | Tientsin | |
| Lyons | Tokyo | |
| Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A. | Harbin (North Manchuria). | |

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £2,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | £1,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £1,040,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Cochin | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Chittagong | Mombassa |
| Madras | Rangoon | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Mandalay | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Colombo | Kisumu |
| Armitsar | Kandy | Jinja |
| Delhi | Newara-Eliya | Kampala |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Camp). | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin | Aden (Steamer point). | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

## Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake | 150 | in cases. |
| White Rose | 150 | ,, ,, |
| Chester | 125 | ,, ,, |
| Devoe's | 125 | ,, ,, |
| Monkey | 125 | ,, ,, |

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

# SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

*Retail Agents for Bombay.*

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

## THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

## JUST RECEIVED.

FINEST SELECTION
OF
PRESENTATION BOXES
OF
CHOCOLATES.

PRICES from Re. 1 to Rs. 30 each.

ALSO A FINE SELECTION OF
VIENNA CHOCOLATES

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF SPARTA"

ARRIVED on 30th October, 1913.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages, exceeding 30 cwts. in weight, will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay.

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LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

KESHOWLAL JETHALAL MEHTA, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant.

MRS. LILLY JOHNSON, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.

DR. WILLIAM JAMES ANDERSON, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, a Surgeon on board the P. and O. s.s. "Delta".

REVD. ADOLPHINO SOFRONIO PEREIRA, late of Goa Portuguese Inhabitant.

WILFRED JAMES HUARD, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.

HUGH A. POWER, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.

AMRATBAI, widow of Runchordas Karsondas, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant.

HUGH SCORGIE, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.

MISS MARJORIE WILTSHIRE, late Lady Superintendent of the Baroda Female Training College, European Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

BASIL N. LANG,
Ag. Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, the 14th day of October, 1913.

---

**WHISKY NOGGIN**

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
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PURE POT STILL
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The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.

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THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.

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The big film this week tells a delightful

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2,500 FEET OF MIRTH AND LAUGHTER.

AND ALL THE USUAL FEATURES.

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ONLY FOR THE LAST WEEK
**"THE STRUGGLE"**
A HIGHLY SENSATIONAL SOCIAL DRAMA.
AT OLYMPIA PICTURE
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GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
From SATURDAY, 1st November.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY MATINEE
With valuable Prizes 5-15 to 6-45 (S.T.)
EVERY NIGHT 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30.
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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 600,000

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A Lecture delivered
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FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents
THE NEW BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, at 9-15 Sharp
Revival of the ever popular
**"A RUNAWAY GIRL"**
From the Gaiety Theatre, London.

MONDAY and TUESDAY NEXT,
The Great Musical Success.
**"GIPSY LOVE"**
From Daly's Theatre, London.

SATURDAY NEXT, the 8th November,
Important Revival of the Highly Amusing Musical Comedy.
**"THE DAIRY MAIDS."**
From the Apollo Theatre, London.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, Balcony Rs. 3, Gallery Re. 1.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30 P. M.
Performance Commences at 9-15 sharp.
Plan open at ROSE & CO.

HAVE YOU SECURED YOUR SEATS FOR
"THE PINK LADY"?
[The Success of the Two Hemispheres.

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**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.**

MONDAY, NOV. 24TH.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
THE MOST POWERFULL ATTRACTION
in the History of India.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE BOX PLAN will open at ROSE and Co.
at 10-30 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5th.
The World famous CLASSICAL Dancer
MAUD ALLAN
AND
LEO, JAN, MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY
THE RENOWNED
Pianist, Violinist and Cellist.
The following are among those who have witnessed the Dances of
MISS MAUD ALLAN.
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.
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HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
HIS LATE MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

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Box Plan at ROSE & Co.

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An arresting story of the clever tracking of a criminal. This is a kinematographic representation of the well-known stage-attraction of the same name.
3,000 of Thrills. Several other GOOD PICTURES.
Nightly from 8-30 to 9-30 only
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PRIZE SHOWS: SATURDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 ("Tale of Two Cities.") SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30. (New Programme.)

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What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

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| OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay) | per bottle.. | 1 | 4 |
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| Do. do. 5 " | " .. | 9 | 8 |
| Do. do. 2 " | " .. | 4 | 0 |
| Do. do. 1 " | " .. | 2 | 0 |
| SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles .. | .. | 1 | 12 |
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| In half litre bottle, per bottle | .. | 1 | 8 |

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## WANTED.

WANTED.

FOR the State Engineer's Office, Palitana State, a HEAD CLERK and ACCOUNTANT. Pay upto Rs. 50.

Must have passed P. W. accounts test and be thoroughly well up in routine work of Executive Engineer's Office. Must know English and Gujrati. Apply with copies of testimonials, &c, to STATE ENGINEER, Palitana, not later than 15th November, 1913, stating pay expected.

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WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

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WANTED.—Second-hand Gentleman's BICYCLE, cheap for cash. Reply P. W., "Bombay Gazette."

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WANTED, a European or Eurasian Lady SHORTHAND TYPIST, applicants must give particulars of speed pay, age, etc., otherwise application will not be entertained. Apply box No. 918, care of this Paper.

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WANTED, a PROOF READER, only practical men need apply. Box No. 913, care of this Paper.

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WANTED, an ADVERTISING CANVASSER, an efficient and clever man need apply, one who is well acquainted with the Bombay firms will be selected. Apply box No. 900, care of this Paper.

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ROOMS with BOARD, with a homely English couple, in modern flat. Meals supplied at Rs. 60 per month, (Breakfast, Tiffen and Dinner). For further particulars apply to
DHUN BUILDING,
(Top Floor),
Apollo Bunder.

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TO BE LET.—FLATS, on Second floor, in Harbour view, No. 7, Colaba Causeway. Monthly rent Rs. 70. Electric fittings provided.
Apply,
JAFFER CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager, H.H. The Agakhan,
Jail Road, Umerkhady.

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TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

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TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

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TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

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FOR SALE.

OLD CHINA, a genuine Roseverte, Yung Cheng period, A. B, 1723, Chinese Jinger Jar—valued at Rs. 1,000. What offers?
Apply to Box No. 934, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

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Best Flax Canvas
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AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER Industry, Shambazar Calcutta.

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## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid

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PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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FRENCH EVENING CLASS for Beginners, modern methods, starts 4th November, for six months.—Apply Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, French Room, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Re. 1 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand

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WANTED—All INSURANCE AGENTS to apply for new Agencies. Liberal commission and attractive bonuses. The GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY, 11-2, Hari Ghose St., Calcutta.

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WANTED A DEPUTY MACHINE OVERSEER, who can supervise latest printing machinery. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

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WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
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**BRASSO**
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
Obtainable from all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
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9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per "
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6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand.
*If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of drawing-room chairs, cabinets, almyrahs, tables, teapoys, cupboards, writing tables, sewing machines, typewriters, bedsteads, etc.

By order of the Bank and on account and risk of the concerned—
S. and Co., 123-3 No. 1 to 500,—500 bundles each containg 12 black steel sheets.
One lot 33 pieces Cuddapah slabs.

At 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred bicycle wheels cabriolet, in very good order.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred bicycle wheels victoria with a bay horse and a set of harness.
1 grey arab-horse 14-3, goes well in harness.
1 handsome brown waler horse.

---

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots at the Junction of Gowalia Tank Road, and Forjet Street and known as "Pithawalla Hill."

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, Kt., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th November, 1913, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable freehold building plots:—

As shortly there will be a Tram Terminus near the Gowalia Tank, these plots will therefore be very convenient for people residing on these premises.

| Plot No. | Sq. yds. | Plot No. | Sq. yds. | Plot No. | Sq. yds. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1,023 | 11 | 604 | 21 | 551 |
| 2 | 540 | 12 | 500 | 22 | 560 |
| 3 | 550 | 13 | 666 | 23 | 846 |
| 4 | 495 | 14 | 666 | 24 | 795 |
| 5 | 560 | 15 | 666 | 25 | 875 |
| 6 | 673 | 16 | 633 | 26 | 815 |
| 7 | 710 | 17 | 656 | 27 | 813 |
| 8 | 720 | 18 | 616 | 28 | 789 |
| 9 | 720 | 19 | 512 | 29 | 705 |
| 10 | 706 | 20 | 524 | | |

The above plots are now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Executors or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 1st November, 1913.

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CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 150 tons White Cawnpore and Hathras Wheat.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st day of November, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), 150 tons Cawnpore and Hathras wheat, by order of Messrs. Ralli Brothers and on account and at the risk of Seth Fulchand Matrumal, at Shed No. 3, Wari Bunder.

25 tons, marked C. W. 7, Pile No. 10, Cawnpore and Hathras white wheat.
25 tons, marked C. W. 8, Pile No. 37, Cawnpore and Hathras white wheat.
25 tons, marked C. W. 9, Pile No. 37, Cawnpore and Hathras white wheat.
25 tons, marked C. W. 10, Pile No. 37, Cawnpore and Hathras white wheat.

On account and at the risk of Seth Bhagwandas Parasram, at C. Shed, Carnac Bunder.

25 tons, marked C. W. Pile No. 6, Cawnpore and Hathras white wheat.
25 tons, marked C. W. Pile No. 7, Cawnpore and Hathras white wheat.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N. B. The lots lying at Wari Bunder will be sold firstly.

---

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS, CARRIAGES AND HORSES.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., he Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Jehangir Byramjee Dalal, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The following:—
1 Brougham Shaped Motor-car No. 2082.
1 Ford Landaulette Motor-Car No. 1329.
1 Vis-a-Vis by Jacob Lohner & Co.
1 Rubber tyred C Spring Victoria by Laurie and Marner, London.
1 Office Shigram by Laurie and Marner, London.
1 Black Cob.
1 Bay horse.
2 Sets harness.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of Sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 1st November, 1913.

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|---|---|
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| Half-yearly | " 11 |
| Quarterly | " 6 |
| Monthly | " 2 |
| SINGLE COPY | ONE ANNA. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 26 0 |
| Half-yearly | " 13 8 |
| Quarterly | " 7 0 |
| Monthly | " 2 9 |
| SINGLE COPY | TWO ANNAS. |

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, the payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column

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FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.
Tariff and full particulars on application to the
PROPRIETOR.
Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS"
LONDON.


## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. & O. Co's steamer Arabia, 4198 tons, Captain W. B. Palmer, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Sydney, 2499 tons, Captain T. Levique, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

The British India S. N. Co's Palamcotta, 2207 tons Captain G. R. Elton will sail to-day for Durban etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

The British India S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed yesterday for Karachi with mailes, a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyds S. N. Co's steamer Marinbade 4176 tons, Captain B. Bednaroz will sail to-day for Triest, etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Singu, 1912 tons, Captain W. B. Murrison, will sail to-day for Rangoon &c. with a general cargo.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's. steamer Tydney, 2499 tons, Captain Leveqve, will sail to-day for Normes, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Sultan Van Langkot, 2298 tons, Captain P. Freis, sailed yerterday for Abadon via Karachi, with the samebottom cargo.

## VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.
M S Swiftsure ...Capt Nugent.....Flagship
M S Pelorus .....Comdr Hill.....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr E J Headlam R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 31.

Arabia.....4098 Palmer.....P & O Co
Begum.....2912 Ellis .....T M and Co
Clan Lamont...2381 Turton .....J F and Co
City of Sparta ..3497 McGregor...K N and Co
Cleopatra.....21 9 Haser.....A L S N Co
Duffield .....2442 Seddeck ...W & A G & Co
Dunrobin .....2519 Carr .....T M and Co
H F Ferdinand 3806 Leva .....A L S N Co
Elgin.....2242 Potts .....
Kosmos .....9 4 Canning ...T Morrison & Co
Hohenfels .... 3458 Lamras.....W and A G and Co
InKenturm .....3154 Carstens ..... W and A G and Co
Khosrou...2419 Hannah...Jeddah . T M and Co
Kola .....510 Minnett .....M M and Co
Lindais .....2183 Beresford.....M M and Co
Maloja.....6751 Watson .....P & O Co
Plassey .....4615 Andrews.....Transport
Queen Adelaide ..3196 Ritson ..W & A G & Co
Roma .....2863 Greenbury ..... K N and Co
Rahmani .....1872 Lewis .....T M and Co
Rangoon Maru...3316 Date ..... N Y Kaisha
Sydney .....2499 Levesque..... M M Co
Strathgarry ... 810 Grant...W and A G and Co
Sultan Von Koetie...1113 Battema.....W and A G and Co
Sidra.....2097 Bryn .....The Bombay Co
Sardar.....1286 Weeks .....Buschetty .... H S Shu
Sutherland ... 2277 Longstaff ...Bombay Co
Salamo.....2902 ..... ...Graham and Co
Singu.....1912 Morrison...Shaw Wallace & Co
Seistan ..... 741 Forbes ...Rangoon 29-9... M M and Co
Kirkdale .....3019 Gibson .....J F & Co
Kassdar.....1865 S Smith .... Jeddah ..... W M K

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 31.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Capts. Dest. Date. Agents.

A Gryfevale...2845 Steel.....Mboro .. 12-11 T M & Co
B Himalaya .....3 05 Evans...Shanghai ..... P and O Co
C&R Konig ..3126 Coltzau .. Durban ..4-11 .. A S and Co
D&S Strathfillan ..2816 McKenzie .. Antwerp 4-11 W S S and Co
F Sangola .....3340 Scott ..... M M & Co
K Palamcotta...2207 Elton ..Durban 31-10..... M M and Co
M Asseye.....2359 Toeque .....Shanghai..... P and O Co
N Mallington...2722 Rogers...3-11.. J F and Co
P Chupra .....3761 Macfadyen .. 3-11..... M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Bechuana ...2659 Bulkley...Philadelphia... 13-11 T M & Co
3 Ardgarse.....3212 Auld .. Genoa .. 3-11 .. J M and Co
4 Saigon Maru ...3311 Yamaguchi...Kobe... 9-11... N Y Kaisha
5 Pultala ...2702 Cookian .... M M and Co
6 Hindoo ...3186 Pearson.....Hull .. J F Co
7 Kybfels.....3169 Freeman .....W and A G and Co
8 City of Poona ...4733 Rae... Liverpool .. 3-11 K Nixon & Co
9 Marienbad ...4175 Bednarz ..Trieste..... 1-11...A L S N Co
12&13 City of London...5693 Fish...Karachi .. 2-11...K N and Co
15 Abydos .....3570 Davies Mauritius .. 5-11...Bo & Africa S N Co
16 Baron Inverdale...2140 Wabster... Bagnoli 30-10...S Smith and Co

M W P D

Netravati...592 Fakeera...Mangalore...31-10 Bo S N Co
Satramji.....547 Hossein.....Bo S N Co
Fotasi .....542 Dawood.....Bo S N Co
Sabarmati.....521 Samsoolin .....Bo S N Co

H W P D

Maksoudi .....519 Ahmed.....Karachi ..1-11... Bo S N Co Ld

## ARRIVALS.

| Oct. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | Plassey..... | Andrews ... | S'on Oct |
| | Sydney ..... | Leveque ... | M'les Oct 3 |
| 31 | Arabia ..... | Palmer..... | London O 10 |

## DEPARTURES.

| Oct. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Oct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Linga ..... | Manley ... | Karachi |
| | Sultan Van Langkot... | Freis ..... | Abadon |

The following vessels obtained perbelearances yesterday :—

Steamer Palamcotta, Elton, for Durban, etc
Marienbad, Bednarz, for Trieste etc
Sydney, Leveque for Normes &c.
Singu, Morrison, for Rangoon &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Rangoon Maru for Kobe
" City of Sparta for Marseilles.
" Clan Lamont for Antwerp.
" Sabine for Antwerp.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Neuralia, left Portsaid on the afternoon of the 30th instant. The same Co's steamer Chakrata, arrived at Suez on the afternoon of the 30th instant.

The Anchor Line Agents have just received a wireless message from the "Elisia" advising that she is arriving here at 9 p. m. on the 31st October and the passengers will be landed at No. 2 shed, Victoria Dock, on Saturday morning, November 1.

## DAILY EXPORT—OCT. 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Poona s—160 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons ; 825 cwts myrambolams, Pulse and Co; 1 box chutney, Killick Nixon and Co; 750 cwts wheat flour, 430 cwts wheat sweeping, G Ramji ; 22 1-2 cwts manganese ore, S Syndicate ; 98 cwts oil cakes, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Poona s—8 cwts cashewnuts, R Jivandas and Co ; 2002 cwts brown linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Moloja S s—1 package woollen carpets, Grindlay and Co ; 40 cwts mica, Towner Jones and Co ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co ; 290 cwts gum arabic, P Jaithabhoy.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—1300 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 4000 cwts cottonseed, T Toolsidas; 8,000 cwts cottonseed, C Morarji and Co ; 3000 cwts cottonseed, 3,000 cwts myrambolams, J Damji and Co : 4930 cwts cotton seed, M Valabdas,

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of London s—216 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—514 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 54 cases goat skins, Bashir ; 2,000 cwts linseed, G K Tipnis; 400 cwts gum arabic, M Jaferbhoy.

Clan Lamont s—1700 tons manganese ore, Central India Miner Co.

FOR GENOA.

Ardgair s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 510 bales cotton, 7998 cwts teelseed, 8,600 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR YAKOHAMA,

Rangoon Maru —2,000 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy.

Saigon Maru s—2,000 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy.

Ferdinand s—2,000 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ferdinand s—175 bales cotton twist, Framji Sons and Co.

Assaye s—700 bales cotton twist, M M Essabhoy; 6 cases chutney, Manockji Poonjaji and Sons.

FOR HONKONG.

Assaye s—800 bales cotton twist, M M Essabhoy; 125 cwts sharkfins, A Chagla and Co; 15 cases opium, P & O S N Co; 42 cwts kishmish, L Harjeewan; 225 cwts kishmish, K Moolji.

## DAILY IMPORTS—OCT. 31.

Steamer Cleopatra from Trieste : Agents A C S N Co.—98 cases sulphite, 3 cases cigarettes, 747 cases glass bangles, 21 cases glass beads, 56 cases hollow glass, 64 cases lamps, 85 cases lamp glass, 111 cases safety matches, 217 bundles 83 cases 173 bales paper, 1 case perfumery, 3 cases wine, 2 cases clocks, 50 bags coffee, 25 barrels grape, 6 cases brass sheets, 21 cases soap, 100 bales 3 cases cotton yarn, 297 cases cotton goods. 5 cases cotton and silk goods, 34 cases woollen goods, 7 bales 53 cases woollen yarn, 62 cases silk waste yarn.

Steamer Elgin from Calcutta : Agents K Nixon and Co.—5,804 tons coal.

Steamer City of Sparta from Liverpool : Agents, K Nixon and Co—25 cases borax, 200 kegs soda crystals, 400 kegs soda bicarbonate, 19 drums calcium carbide, 80 bags starch, 10 casks zinc chloride, 60 drums caustic soda, 37 kegs sulphat of copper, 2 cases aniline colour, 9 barrels oil, 20 drums, 11 casks 20 barrels lubricating oil, 51 cases plate glass, 68 crates glass bottles, 1,110 bundles buckets, 9 cases nails, 20 cases gingerale, 2,962 kegs 120 drums 42 cases 1 case paint, 3 cases 231 bales paper, 1 case perfumery, 200 bundles copper sheets, 16 bags sago flour, 18 cases bacon, 4 cases ham, 2,225 boxes 3 barrels 113 cases soap, 8 cases toilet soap 11 barrels 10 casks grease, 30 barrels tallow, 1 case umbrellas, 356 cases, 483 bales cotton yarn, 32 cases, 679 bales cotton grey piecegoods, 3,682 cases, 1,234 bales cotton goods, 12 cases cotton and linen goods, 30 cases lilen goods, 29 cases, 58 bales cotton and woollen goods, 4 cases silk yarn, 33 cases cotton and silk goods, 65 cases, 151 bales woollen goods.

Steamer Ferdinand from Trieste: Agents, A. L. S. N. and Co—3 cases cigars, 1 case cigarettes, 50 bags drugs, 4 bundles coffee, 6 cases glass bangles, 3 cases glass rings, 81 cases lamp glass, 1 case bottles, 10 cases lamps, 14 bundles hides, 10 bundles skins, 1 case tobacco, 43 bags gum incense, 21 bags gum arabic, 3 cases horns, 5 bags grapes, 3 cases ivory, 759 cases, 403 bales nails, 110 bales, 55 cases paper, 2 cases tortoise nail, 50 packages fish fins, 50 boxes currants, 540 bags almonds, 119 cases figs, 1 parcel coin, 10,446 pieces sawn deal wood, 111 cases hollow glass, 4 bales, 89 cases cotton goods, 15 cases cotton yarn, 17 cases woollen yarn, 17 cases woollen goods, 2 bales wool, 69 cases silk waste yarn, 24 cases cotton and woollen goods, 4 cases cotton and silk goods.

Steamer Sydney from Marseilles: Agents, M. M. S. N. Co—13 cases saffron, 8 packages tobacco, 1 case, 823 bags almonds, 70 cases wine, 26 cases liquor, 519 cases brandy, 27 cases champagne, 80 cases oil, 11 cases watches, 6 cases cochineal, 1 case paper, 5 cases confectionery, 25 cases peppermint, 2 cases perfumery, 1 case lamps, 37 cases vermouth, 3 cases silk goods, 2 cases cotton and silk goods, 9 cases umbrellas, 42 cases marble.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charges for announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

### EUROPE.

COCHRANE.—Oct. 15, at Forman Manor House, Aah, Surrey, the wife of Major E. W. W. Cochrane, Royal Army Medical Corps, of a son.

SYKES.—Oct. 7, at Longford Hall, Newport, Salop, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Harold P. Sykes, of a son.

BACKHOUSE.—Oct. 12, at Langbrook, Havant, the wife of Flag-Commander Roger Backhouse, R.N., of a daughter.

GRANT.—Oct. 11, at Monymusk, Aberdeenshire, the wife of Capt. A. Grant, D.S.O., of a daughter.

HASLAM.—Oct. 6, at Kilkenny, the wife of Capt. G. W. A. Haslam, 18th Royal Irish, of daughters (twin).

MURRAY.—Oct. 9, at Northgate House, Winchester, the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. G. Murray, D.S.O., (late 3rd Hussars), of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

BATTEN—BATESON.—10th Oct., at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, Captain Henry H. Batten, Indian Army, Burma Commission, elder son of Mr. Hallet G. Batten, late Burma Commission, and Edith Gladys, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Edwin Bateson, of Brook Lodge, N. Stoke, Oxon.

BEATTIE—EXHAM.—Oct. 9, at Emmanuel Church, Plymouth, Maurice Alexander Beattie, B.A., son of the late John L. Beattie, St. Leonards, to Alice Fanny, daughter of Col. Richard Exham, C.M.G., of 1 Mutley Park Villas, Mannamead, Plymouth.

ELVERSON—DEVITT.—Oct. 11, at the Parish Church, East Grinstead, James, Hamilton Elverson, lieutenant Royal Field Art., son of the late Major H. J. Elverson, 2nd Queen's Regt., and Mrs. Elverson, Victoria Park, Dover, to Jeannie Morrison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Devitt, of Herontye, East Grinstead, Sussex.

KENNEDY—MUMFORD.—Oct. 6, at Christ Church, Bath, Somerset, Myles Arthur Claude Kennedy, D.S.O., 8th Gurkha Rifles, son of Col. Claude Kennedy, and Mrs. Kennedy, of Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W., to Nora Constance Marian, daughter of the late W. L. Mumford, M.D., and of Mrs. Mumford, formerly of Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S. W.

REID—HAMMOND.—Oct. 9, at St. George's Church, Camberley, Claud Boileau Reid, son of G. Boileau Reid, Indian Civil Service, retired, and Mrs. Reid, Fair Hill, Camberley, and Edith Amber, daughter of Col. Sir Arthur Hammond, V.C., K.C.B., D.S.O., and Lady Hammond, of Sherborne House, Camberley.

### DEATHS.

BAIRD—Oct. 13, at Newbyth, Prestonkirk, Sir David Baird, of Newbyth, Bart., aged 82.

FENN—Oct. 12, at 6 Grosvenor Gardens, Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. Christopher Cyprian Fenn (son of the late Rev. Joseph Fenn, of Blackheath), sometime Church Missionary Society missionary in Ceylon, and subsequently secretary of the Church Missionary Society, aged 90.

MAGILL.—Oct. 13, at his residence, Griffinstown House, Killucan, Ireland, Col. W. Napier Magill, aged 78.

NORTH.—Oct. 12, at The Laggan, Carron, Morayshire, the Right Hon. Sir Ford North, P. C, formerly Judge of the High Court, Chancery Division, aged 83.

### BOMBAY.

#### DEATH.

DHOLOO.—Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Rustomjee Dholoo, C.I.E., J.P., late Magistrate of Aden, son of Rustomji Jeevanji Dholoo, brother of Ruttanji Rustomji Dholoo, died at 12-30 a.m. yesterday, funeral will take place this morning at 8 A. M. (S.T.), at Dhobi Talao, 27 Trinity Street.

### INDIA.

#### BIRTH.

RANSFORD.—At Abbottabad, on Oct. 18 wife of Captain F M. Ransford, 1-6th Gurkha Rifles, of a son.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30, and 10 (p.m.)
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road.

MAXIM : No generous man is slow in giving, or quick in an act of revenge

### RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

| | Arr. | Dep |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail ... ... | 12-35 | 17-15 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ... ... | 13-20 | 21-0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ... ... | 8-45 | 13-30 |
| Madras Mail ... ... | 6-0 | 21-30 |
| Poona Mail ... ... | 11-10 | 14-45 |
| Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class) ... ... | 6-40 | 7-20 |
| Poona Express ... | 19-35 | 8-0 |
| Manmad Express ... | 11-30 | 14-25 |
| Postal Express for Punjab. | | * |
| do do for Calcutta. | | * |
| do do for Madras... | | * |

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Express ... | 8-30 | 21-0 |
| Guzerat Mail ... ... | 7-30 | 21-30 |
| Third class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ... | 6-45 | 21-45 |

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Col. W. B. Marshall and Officers, the Band of the Sherwood Foresters, under the direction of Mr. S. H. Dawsell, Bandmaster, will play a programme of music commencing at 6 p.m.

Marche (Slav)..Entry of the Bulgars.....Latter
Overture .....Areldo.....Verdi
Songs .....I know a lovely Garden .....D'Hardelot
Cornet Solos..Where my caravan has rested .....Lohr
Melodies from..Madame Butterfly...Puccini
Intermezzo .. Secrets .....Anoiffe
Hungarian Dances .....Nos. 1 and 2.....Brahms
Melodies from...A Chinese Honeymoon .....Talbot
Two Step .....Little Gadabout.....Clive

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Col. R. B. P. Pigott C. I. E., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p. m. :—

March.....Talavera .....Bums
Overture .....Morning, Noon and Night .....Suppe
Valse .....Gipsy Life .....Raymond
Three Pieces—Lobly Lulu ..... Fiflnette ..... Folies Bergere..... } Fletcher
Entracte.....Rose Garlands .....Raymond
Selection .....The Count of Luxembourg.....Lohr
Polonaise .....Masken .....Faust

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDEN.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput L. Infantry, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr A.W. Malfiggiani, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. :—

March .....Quick Step.....Malfiggiani
Overture .....La Rein d'amour.. Adam
Valse .....Venus on Earth...Linck
Indian Song...Jasmin Flowers.....B. Jennings
Selection .....Carmen .....Bizet
Valse .....Dollar Princess .....Fall
Selection .....Ball of New York..Kerker
Humoreske ..Humoreske .....Dvorsck

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R.O.H. Barnard V. D. and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m.

March.....Cinematografo Nacional.Gimenez
Overture...Light Cavalry ..... Suppe
Valse .....The Girl on the Film...Birmay
Grand Selection.I Pagliacci .....Leoncavallo
Song.....All Souls Day (Allerseelen) .....Rasen
Selection...Gaiety Echoes .....Carryll and Monckton
One Step...Hitchy Koo .....Pether

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Under the auspices of the Brotherhood, Dr. N. MacNical M.A., of Poona will deliver a special address on Saturday in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) on "Some present day tendencies in Literature and in Life." The Rev. Dr. Scott, M.A.,D.D., has kindly consented to preside. On Sunday the usual class of the Brotherhood will meet at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in the Prarthana Mandir Hall and it will be conducted by Prof P. A. Wadia, M.A., when he will expound Robert Browny' "Pauline."

## ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.

### A STRANGER IN THE BED.

A serious assault, which ended in a man losing his life, took place on Thursday afternoon at Kamatipura.

The deceased a man named Muntaj Gowhar, aged 22, was employed as a fireman in the G I. P. Railway and lived in a room in Kamatipura close to the road. When he went to his house on Thursday evening he found a man named Abia sleeping on his cot. Muntaj roused Abia, who got angry at being disturbed in his sleep and abused the former. The abuse was returned and then the two came to blows. Abia is said to have gone to an adjoining shop and brought a stick to have struck Muntaj with it. Muntaj proved too much for Abia. He snatched the stick from the former and began to belabour Abia who there upon beat a retreat but returned soon afterward armed with a cudgel and accompanied by another man, named Balia. It is alleged that Balia held Muntaj while Abia beat him on the head. After several blows Muntaj fell and the assailants made good their escape. By the time the police arrived Muntaj had died. Abia and Balia are said to be well known in the locality.

## STRIKE IN FAZULBHAI MILLS.

Over 400 mill-hands from the weaving department in the Fazulbhai mills, Parel, recently struck work owing to a dispute about wages. They stayed away from work for over three weeks, and every effort towards settlement by the leaders of the strikers proved fruitless. As a last resort the operatives approached the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha (The Indian Workingmen's Association). The secretary Mr. S. K. Bole accompanied by Mr. H. A. Talcherker, barrister, waited upon the Hon. Sir Fazulbhai Currimbhai, who gave a patient hearing to the grievances of his workmen and after consultation with the mill officers and officers of the Sabha, the dispute was amicably settled.

## MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

About 10-30 p. m. on Thursday a motor-car No. 2025, belonging to Jaffer Suleyman, of Foras Road, and driven by Durga Pando was coming down Walkeshwar Road with the two wives and a child of Jaffer in the car, when the driver applied the brakes on the incline. The brakes being out of order failed to act with the result that the driver at control of the car and it dashed into an electric cable standard at the foot of the hill. The standard was bent and the car was smashed. The driver received some injuries to his face, but the occupants of the car escaped injury.

## THEFT IN MINERAL WATER SHOP.

Mushi Ahmed Khan an aerated water manufacturer at Bapu Khote Street has reported the theft Rs. 924 in cash sometime during Thursday night from his shop.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

### GOWALIA TANK RECREATION GROUND.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy presiding.

Consideration was given to a proposal regarding the adjustment of properties with the Improvement Trust in connection with the laying out of the reclaimed area of the Gowalia Tank It is proposed by the Municipal Commissioner to exchange plots of Municipal land measuring 339 square yards for plots of Improvement Trust land measuring 923 square yards.

As the whole of plot No. 19 and most of No. 20 would be a desirable addition to the Gowalia Tank land in order to round it off and to bring it up to the road, Mr. Dumasia, to whom these plots had already been leased by the Improvement Trust, was asked not to proceed with his building and the Chairman, City Improvement Trust, was requested to give the land to the Municipality free of cost in consideration of the fact that the Corporation were leaving the area open to the public. The Chairman the Commissioner stated had since agreed to do so on condition that the land in these plots should revert to the Trust, if the tank land ceased to be used as an open space and Mr. Dumasia had also kindly agreed to forego his right over the land, although he had had plans prepared for his building and foundations dug. It was however right that Mr. Dumasia should be refunded his out-of-pocket expenses. Fresh foundations had therefore been dug by the Municipality for his building and it was proposed that a sum of Rs 586 which represented his actual expenses should be paid by the Municipality. This was a small amount for the Corporation to pay for the addition of about 872 square yards to the available recreation area.

The Trust had also agreed to hand over a triangular to be added to the recreation ground on the terms mentioned above. This plot admeasured 51·5 sq. yards. The Improvement Trust had at the same time asked that the Corporation should undertake to widen Tejpal Road by including in it plots of land measuring 339 square yards. This road was included in the Trust Scheme IV and had been levelled and provided with lights with a view to its being declared public. As the road would be considerably improved by throwing into it the plots of Municipal land above referred to, there was no objection to the request of the Trust being complied with.

The Committee granted the necessary sanction.

The Committee also considered a petition to the Corporation, dated the 22nd October 1913, from Mr. Anandrao Narayen Surve and others—setting on behalf of the Hindu Ratepayers and Residents of Umerkhadi Umerkhadi had a very large population amounting to several thousands of Hindus mostly belonging to the working classes, that in that locality there was not a single temple or place of worship where the Hindu population of the locality could go to offer prayers and perform religious worship and that the residents of Umerkhadi were willing to raise a fund for the purpose of erecting a temple if they were given one of the three Municipal vacant plots in Umerkhadi 2nd Cross Lane on a long lease at a nominal annual rent. It was pointed out that till the year 1909, there was in this locality a small place of worship dedicated to Shri Hanuman where all the residents used to go to offer prayers and perform religious worship but that that deity was removed by the Municipal authorities in a set back scheme, depriving the Hindu residents of their only place of worship which was in existence there for over fifteen years. The petitioners in conclusion requested that a building site, admeasuring from 60 to 100 square yards might be given them for the purpose of erecting a Public Hindu Temple.

The petition was referred to the Commissioner for remarks.

The Committee then adjourned.

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the coming week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

### HIGH WATER.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | | Bombay Mean Time. h. | m. | Depth on sill. ft. | in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | November | | | | | |
| Sat ..... | 1 | m | 0 | 51 | 30 | 1 |
| | | | 0 | 37 a | 27 | 4 |
| Sun ..... | 2 | m | 1 | 35 | 29 | 4 |
| | | | 1 | 21 a | 26 | 8 |
| Mon..... | 3 | m | 2 | 21 | 28 | 3 |
| | | | 2 | 7 a | 25 | 4 |
| Tues..... | 4 | m | 3 | 12 | 27 | 1 |
| | | | 2 | 57 a | 24 | |
| Wed..... | 5 | m | 4 | 11 | 26 | 2 |
| | | | 4 | 8 a | 23 | 0 |

### LOW WATER.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | | Bombay Mean Time. h. | m. | Depth on sill. ft. | in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | November | | | | | |
| Sat ..... | 1 | m | 8 | 45 | 18 | 5 |
| | | | 6 | 36 a | 14 | 4 |
| Sun ... .. | 2 | m | 7 | 31 | 19 | 2 |
| | | | 7 | 16 a | 15 | 6 |
| Mon..... | 3 | m | 8 | 24 | 19 | 11 |
| | | | 7 | 57 a | 16 | 10 |
| Tues..... | 4 | m | 9 | 33 | 20 | 7 |
| | | | 8 | 43 a | 18 | 4 |
| Wed..... | 5 | m | 11 | 10 | 20 | 10 |
| | | | 9 | 40 a | 19 | 8 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the coming week :—

| Nov. | Sunrise, | Sunset. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 (Saturday) | do 6h. 39m. | do 6h. 6m. |
| 2 (Sunday) | do 6h. 39m. | do 6h. 6m. |
| 3 (Monday) | do 6h. 40m. | do 6h. 5m. |
| 4 (Tuesday) | do 6h. 40m. | do 6h. 5m. |
| 5 (Wednesday) | do 6h. 37m. | do 6h. 4m. |

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, Oct. 30th, 7h. 59·2m. p.m. First Quarter, Nov. 6th 6h., 4·4m. a.m. Full Moon, 14th 4h 41·4m. a.m. Last Quarter, 21st, 1h 26·5m p.m.

## BOMBAY CHURCHES.

24th Sunday after Trinity.
2nd November, 1913.

### THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion ; 7·45 a.m. Matins ; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion, Choral—Tours in C. Hymns 429, 445, 313, 623. 5-30 p.m. Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Tours in F. Hymns 428, 527, 437. Collections for Cathedral Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. Holy Communion at 8, Parade Service at 10, Sunday School at 5-15, Evensong and Sermon at 6-30.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy : Rev. Canon W. J. Kennelly. 7 a.m., Holy Communion ; 8 a. m. M tins. 9 a. m Holy Communion (Choral) 5-15 p. m Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher Rev. J. Aillman Willson M. Litt.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a. m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Choral Evensong. Preacher, the Rev. Father Maxwell, Sup-General, S.S.J.E. Alms for S.P.C.K. and Church Expenses.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Emmanuel (C.M.S.) girls' Boarding School Marathi Service, 9 a.m., Gujerathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany ; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil) ; 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m., Matins and Sermon. Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain will preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m. Shortened Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Children's service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 10 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 9 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy : Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English) ; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

### CHURCH OF SOOTLAND.

Church of Scotland, (St. Andrew's Church Appllo St.) Fort) Chaplains Rev. W. Thomson, M.A. and Rev. R. E. Lee B.A. 9-30 a. m. United morning Service 6-30 p.m. Evening Service 7-15 p.m, Holy Communion.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church ; 5 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Communion Service Preacher : Rev. R. M. Gray.

### ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmsohar, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church. Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m. 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass. 5-30,7 and 9 a.m

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; 5 p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar. Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios 6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a. m, Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

### METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a. m., Preacher, Rev. Frank Hart ; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. Frank Hart Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. J. Brown ; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. J. Brown Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. W. H. Stephens. 8-15 a. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service ; 6-30 p. m, Evening Service; 8-30 p. m., Men's Social Hour.

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# MARKET REPORT.

## REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS

LONDON, Oct. 30. BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

## FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols | 72 7-8 | | 1-16 |
| 2 do. Reduc. | 57 1-4 | | 1-4 |
| 3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan | 88 | un | chgd |
| do. do. Gov. Securities | 63 5-8 | | 1-16 |
| Bar Silver in London Spot | 27 1-2 | un | chgd |
| do. 2 months' bence | 27 7-16 | un | chgd |
| Bar Silver in New York | 59 1-2 | un | chgd |
| Exchange on London at Paris | 25·29 1-2 | | 1-2 |
| do. do. at Berlin | 20·47 1-2 | un | chgd |
| do. do. New York | 4·85 1-8 | | 1-8 |
| Discount Bank of England Rate | 5 | since | |
| do Short London Bills | 2nd Oct. | | |
| 3 months' sight | 5 | un | chgd |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight | 4 13-16 | | 1-16 |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills | 5 3-8 | un | chgd |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills | 5 3-8 | un | chgd |
| Interest day-to-day Loans | 4 1-8 | 1-4 | |
| do 7 day Market Loans | 4 5-8 | 1-8 | |

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) is. 3 29 32d unchanged.

Closing tone of silver—Quiet—Steady

The Bombay mails of the 18th instant, arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—

Total Bullion ..£37,400,000 Inc. £ 600,000
Public Deposits..£ 7,0 0 0 Inc. £2720,000
Other Deposits ..£41,100,0 0 Dec £ 2 0,000
Govt. Securities..£11 900,000 Inc. £ 700,000
Other Securities£28 600,000 Inc. £3,700,000
Notes and Coin..£27,100,000 Inc. £ 5 0,000

The Bank Reserve is 55 per cent. of the liabilities.

## COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | Limited demand—Easier |
| Futures | ... Quiet steady |
| Manchester | ... Quiet with limited enquiry |
| Total Sales | ... 10,000 |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export | ... 500 |
| Imports | ... 9,000 |
| Mid-Americans | ... 7·21—05 |
| Egyptian F. F. Brown | 10·31 unchgd |

FUTURES DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. |
|---|---|---|
| 7·28 —03 | 7·27 —01 | 7·24 unchgd |
| Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apl. |
| 7·23 unchgd | 7·22 unchgd | 7·22 unchgd |
| Apl.-May. unchgd | May-June. unchgd | June-July 7·17 —01 | July-Aug. 7·14 unchgd |

New York 11 a.m., Jan. 13·47 March 13·44.

New York official noon call Jan. 13·38 March 13·37.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13·65 March 13·69.

NEW YORK— Bales.

| | |
|---|---|
| Days' Receipts at U.S. Ports. | ... 63,000 |
| " Receipts at U. S. last year | ...182,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain | ... 2', 0 |
| " Exports to Continent | ... 74,000 |
| " Spot Quotation | 14·00 |

Futures—Month of Jan. 13 31—·24

Futures—Month of Mar 13 31—·28

Declined owing to expected increase in the movement, and to Southern selling of futures in the local market.

NEW ORLEANS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot rotton | 13 3-4 —1-8 |
| Futures month of Jan. | ...13·47 —·23 |
| Futures month of Mar. | .. 13 44—·26 |
| Tone of Spot Cotton | ... Quiet |

## WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat White Delhi | ...Nominal |
| Wheat White Karachi | ...36 6a hd. |
| Do Months | ...Nov.-Dec. |
| Do Name of Ports | —London—Done |
| Wheat Red Karachi | ...Nominal. |
| Tone—Firm | |

### SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rosario Santa Fe | ... 31 1-4 |
| Do. Name of Ports— | ... Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Steady Nominal. |

### AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| South Australian | ...35 1-4 1-8 Jan.-Feb.—Done. |
| Victorian | ...35 1-4 1-8 Jan.-Feb.—Done |
| New South Wales | ...35 1-4 1-8 Jan.-Feb.—Done. |

## SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs | |
| 85 per ex-ship. | ... 53 unchgd |
| Do. Months— | ...Oct.-Nov. |
| Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers | |
| Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs | |
| 85 per ex-ship | ...53 1-2—1-4 |
| Do. Months— | ...Oct.-Nov. |
| Do. Name of Ports,—Antwerp—Sellers. | |
| Brown Cawnpore | ... 48 unchgd |
| Do Months— | ...Oct.-Nov. |
| Do. Name of Port.—Antwerp—Sellers. | |
| Tone—Easier. | |

LINSEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay per 416lbs ex-ship | ...44 3-4 -1-4 |
| Do Months— | ...Oct.-Nov |
| Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers. | |
| Tone—Easier. | |
| Linseed Calcutta | ...44 unchgd |
| Do. Months— | ... Oct.-Nov. London—Sellers—Quiet |
| Linseed Argentine—La Plata | ... 42 -5-8 |
| Do Months— | ... Oct.-Nov. |
| Do Name of Ports—Antwerp— | Nominal. Easier |

COTTONSEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay Cottonseed Market | ...66-14-0 unchgd |
| | Oct.-Nov.—Hull—Sellers—Easier |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Bio Coffee No. 7 quality....10 3-8unchgd

ESSENCE—

Para Rubber ... 3 unchgd

Oct.-Nov.—Done and Sellers—Firm

METALS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard Copper G M B | ...£73 5-8 — 1 |
| Copper Brazers | ...£89 3-4 — 1 |
| Yellow Metal | ...d 7 3-8 unchgd |

FREIGHTS—

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay—12s. 6d.—Value.

ARRIVALS—

"Kirkiee".

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C & F India doublebags....12 9 3-4 unchgd

Do. Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.

Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ...12 3 3-4 unchgd.

Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers

German Beet-root 88 p. c....9 8 1-4-3-8d.

Months of Shipments ...Oct.—Sellers. 10—1d.—May—Sellers.

Tone—Opened steady. Closed quiet.

HAB & Similar Crystals C & F India ...13 10 1-2—3-4d

Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet Slightly easier.

Mauritius Crystal C & F Bombay ...11 3 1-4 unchgd.

Months of Shipments Nov.—Value.

D and F Calcutta ...11 7 3-4 unchgd. Nov.—Value.

Java Sugar—Quiet—Unchanged

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING. Oct. 31st 1913

## IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 2 Boxes Sovns | 1,50,000 | Aden | National Bank |
| 13 Boxes Bulln Sovns ... | 5,50,250 | London | The Imperial Bank of India |
| 1 Box Bulln | 1,63,000 | do | do |
| | 75,632 | Freemantle | Mercantile Bank |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 29th Oct. 1913.

| By | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway | 2 | 2,438 |
| B. B. and C. I. Ry | 3 | 3,394 |

## FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Ben. rate since 28th Aug. | 7 p.c. |
| Bank of Bom. " " 10th Sept. | 5 " |
| Bank of Mad " " 8th July | 6 " |

EXCHANGE.—

The market opened firm and a limited business has been done.

We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| T T. on London Ready | ...Is. 4 1-16d. |
| Demand Draft Mail | ...Is. 4 3-32d. |
| Credit 3 months sight | ...Is. 4 13-32d mail |
| Do. do forward | ...Is. 4 11-32d. |
| Do. do France Ready | 172 1-2 |
| do Marseilles " | ...140 1-2 |
| Hongkong 60 days' sight | ...145 |
| Shanghai " | ...197 1-2 |
| Japan " | ...1s8 3-4 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 95-2 for Cash and 95-4 for settlement and was easier at the close

We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | ... Rs. 95 0 0 |
| 1st Settlement | ... " 95 2 0 |

BULLION.—

Yesterday the London market for Bar silver was unchanged for ready and for forward, rates being 27 3-8 and 27 7-16 respectively New York Bar Silver was 59 1-2 being unchanged. The local market has remained steady.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | ... Rs. | 24 1 6 |
| Australian Gold | ... " | 24 1 0 |
| Sovereigns Gold | ... " | 15 0 0 |
| Silver (ex duty) Ready | ... " | 70 13 0 |
| 1st Settlement | ... " | 70 13 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | ... " | 69 8 0 |
| Silver (com duty) Ready | ... " | 80 3 0 |
| 1st Settlement | ... " | 80 3 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | ... " | 78 14 0 |

COUNCIL BILLS:—

Council Bills:—At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 120 lakhs, allotments were made of 10-40 lakhs of Bills and 109.60 lakhs T. T. at 1s 4-1-16d and 1s 4-3-32d respectively tenderers at this rate receiving 16·06 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending Tuesday last was 121 lakhs. For the next week amount be offered is 100 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 10th Oct. and arrived to-day with the mail of the 17th October brings £931,000 silver, £140,000 bar gold and £2,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | ... | ...Rs. 15,10,000 |
| Bombay | ... | ... " 2,50,000 |
| Madras | ... | ... " 3,90, 00 |
| | | Total... " 21,50,000 |

The steamer which left London on the 17th Oct. and comes with the mail of the 24th Oct. brings £10,000 silver, £130,000 bar gold for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | ... | ...Rs. 9, 0,000 |
| Bombay | ... | ... " 7,5 ,000 |
| Madras | ... | ... " 70,000 |
| | | Total .. " 16,30,000 |

The steamer which left London on the 24th October and comes with the mails of the 31st October brings £4 8 000 silver and £110,0 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns and also the following Council Bills—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | ... | ...Rs. 7,10,000 |
| Bombay | ... | ... " 7, 0,000 |
| Madras | ... | ... " 0,0,0 |
| | | Total... " 11,30,000 |

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

| LIABILITIES— | Increase. Rs. | Decrease. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits | 15,76,000 | ..... |
| Other Deposits | 2,44,000 | ..... |
| Sundries | 40,000 | ..... |
| ASSETS— | | |
| Government Securities | ..... | 96,000 |
| Other Authorised Securities | ..... | 50,000 |
| Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities | 1,58,000 | ..... |
| Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities | ..... | 25,92,000 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased | ..... | 6,64,000 |
| Bullion | ..... | 16,000 |
| Balance with other Banks | ..... | 3,32,000 |
| Sundries | 28,000 | ..... |
| Cash | 56,46,000 | ..... |

## COTTON STATISTICS.

| | Bales 1913. | Bales 1912. | Bales, Differences. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts for the week | 32,59 | 9,600 | + 23,998 |
| Receipts from 1st Sept. to 30th Oct. | 191,035 | 49,782 | +141253 |
| Shipments for the week Europe | 553 | 1,159 | — 606 |
| China, Japan and Coast Ports | 10,670 | Nil | + 10,670 |
| Total | 11,223 | 1,159 | + 10,064 |
| Total Shipment from 1st Septbr 30th Oct. Europe | 136,061 | 39,033 | + 97,028 |
| China | 2,533 | ..... | + 2,533 |
| Japan | 79,876 | 2,800 | + 77,076 |
| Coast Ports | 2,670 | 1,886 | + 784 |
| Total | 221,140 | 43,721 | +177419 |
| Afloat in harbour, Europe, China, Japan, and Coast Ports | 19,825 | 2,590 | + 16,582 |
| | Nil | 1,986 | — 1,986 |

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st to 30th Sept. 1913, 1354 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C I Railway from 1st to 13th Oct. 1913, 1,661 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous two

| | Total for week | Total since 1st Sept. 1913. | Total same time last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandeish | Bales. 1,892 | Bales. 2,751 | Bales. 111 |
| Central India | 149 | 3,033 | 220 |
| Surat and Nagar | ..... | 492 | 304 |
| Berar | 63 | 3,746 | 479 |
| Central Provinces | 446 | 4,156 | 319 |
| Total Comtee | 2,160 | 14,199 | 1,479 |
| Dholleras | 30 | 10,582 | 135 |
| Broach | ..... | 988 | 5 |
| Jumpta and Dharwar | 2,061 | 37,946 | 8,824 |
| Westerns | ..... | 10,333 | 20,094 |
| Bengals (N. & Provinces). | 33,699 | 111,064 | 12,258 |
| Bengals (Haipatans) | 63 | 3,213 | 574 |
| Sind | 358 | 1,873 | 600 |
| Persian | ..... | 52 | 211 |
| American | ..... | 325 | 5,548 |
| Egyptian | 90 | 277 | 393 |
| Other sorts | ... | 203 | 114 |
| Total | 39,598 | 191,035 | 49,782 |

a Or 50 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st Sept. 1913.

## EXPORTS.

### COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

GUNNING.—Frost. General crop estimates are being reduced. Market not improving owing to putting out of hedges against the purchases in America. Think it a good time to buy.

A. STRAN & Co.—Market affected unfavourably by market disappointing to Bulls. Market is affected by general liquidation. Although may go lower for the time being think present prices safe.

WELD & Co.—Liverpool—Consider Miss Giles' estimate very bullish. It looks to us very much as if trade may commence buying at this level. Egyptian market sustained.

NEW YORK.—Market declined at the close on report of Cordill's estimate of the crop at 14,500,000 bales excluding linters. Report is denied and we doubt its truth. Recommend taking advantage of the decline for purchases. We advise buying on this reaction.

The American markets, during the week, have again shown signs of weakness under the influence of commission houses selling and the increase in the movement. The 3rd Ginners' Report was published in Washington on the 25th instant and gave the quantity ginned up to 18th October as 6,957,000 bales against 6,873,000 bales last year and 7,741,000 bales in the previous big crop year. This figure is considered bullish and as prices had already before advanced, this Report has not brought about any appreciable advance. On the contrary since the publication of the Report, American markets have declined considerably. The cause of this decline has been attributed to increase in the movement, in a spite of unfavourable whether in America. The draught has injured the staple and the rains have lowered the grade a good deal and have reduced the crop estimate. It is said that a great quantity of good spinnable cotton will be held back by farmers to get the price to the level of 15 cents, but whether they will succeed in doing so is a question. The receipts at the United States Ports are increasing and they will serve as a check to advance the prices in absence of buying orders from the continent and weakness in the Manchester market. Unless trade demands improve we hardly see any probability of a substantial advance in the near future but at the same time we do not believe in a material decline. There are very conflicting opinions about the crop estimates, Messrs. Neill Brothers estimate the crop at 13,900,000 bales and consumption at 14,750,000 bales. It is very difficult in the present circumstances to arrive at a definite figure for the world's consumption. The period of frost has now passed away and when the extent of the damage is ascertained the proper crop estimate will be arrived at.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

| New York— | Last week. | This week. | Differences. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Futures Jan. | 13·71 | 13·61 | —·10 |
| " Mar. | 13·72 | 13·31 | —·41 |
| Spot | 14·50 | 14·00 | —·50 |
| New Orleans— | | | |
| Futures Jan. | 13·84 | 13·47 | —·37 |
| " Mar. | 13·89 | 13·48 | —·41 |
| Spot | 13·7·3 | 13 3-4 | —1-8 |
| Liverpool— | | | |
| Futures Oct.-Nov. | 7·45 | 7·38 | —·07 |
| " Jan.-Feb. | 7 31 | 7·23 | —·08 |
| Spot | 7·84 | 7·70 | —·14 |

From the above figures of comparison it will be seen that during the week New York and New Orleans Futures declined 40 points and New York spot declined 50 points. Liverpool Futures declined 7 to 8 points. Liverpool Market will be affected to-day by yesterday's fall in the American Markets.

The local market has been dull and declining during the week. The feeling here is bearish on account of commission Houses having sold against American purchases. There had been some enquiry from Japan for new M. G. Fine Khamgaon-Akola. Bengals have been offered for early delivery as hedges against upcountry purchaser, but buyers do not show any disposition to take advantage. For the most part the business has been interrupted here on account of the Diwali Holidays and owing to financial troubles the market is unsettled and beyond a small demand for ready cotton there is little or nothing doing.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Good M. G. Broach | ... 315 | Mar. |
| Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat | ... 315 | Jan. |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur | ... 312 | " |
| " " Yeotmal | ... 308 | " |
| " " Dhamangaon | ... 3 4 | " |
| " " Khamgaon Akola | 297 | " |
| " " Amraoti | ... 299 | " |
| " " Khandeish | ... 278 | " |
| F. G. " Khandeish | ... 267 | " |
| Fine " Bengal | ... 255 | " |
| F. G. Bengal | ... 246 | " |

LIVERPOOL OPENER—

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone | ... Easy. |
| Estimated Sales | ... 8,000 |
| Total Imports | ... 32,000 |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. |
|---|---|---|
| 7·30 —·03 | 7·19 —·03 | 7·16 —·03 |
| Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | March-April. |
| 7 15 —·03 | 7·15 —·07 | 7·15 —·07 |
| April-May. | May-June | June-July |
| 7·14 —·07 | 7·14 —·07 | 7·10 —·07 |

## FREIGHTS.

Market is quiet rates are easier. Following business has been reported during this week.—

Antwerp—Rates has been done about 500 tons for ready loading L. s. c 12 6 seeds cotton c 14.

Hull—About 1000 tons L. S. c 12 November loading.

Hull—January 308 tons L. S. c 13.

February 308 tons L. S. c 13-6.

March 308 tons L. S. c 14-6

Dunkirk—250 tons November loading L. S. c 13 S. c 15.

Hamburg—November] loading 308 tons L. S. c 12.

Liverpool—About 150 tons L. S. c 11-6 ready loading.

The following are rates:—

For October to November.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Antwerp | 12 6 | l. s. 14 6 | s. c. |
| Hull | 12 6 | " 15 | " |
| Hamburg | 14 | " 16 | " |
| Dunkirk | 13 | " 15 | " |
| Genoa | 15 | " 16 | " |
| Marseilles | 12 seeds | " 14 cotton | " |
| Trieste and Venice. | 19 | " 20 | " |

December 61 more than November.

## SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with receipts during the same period last year.

| | Since 1st Jan. 1913. | Same period 1912. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 7,352,676 | 5,735,380 |
| Linseed | 4,397,906 | 3,883 170 |
| Rape, Sai | 1,007,476 | 1,167,040 |
| Gingelseed | 1,3 6,641 | 699,497 |
| Poppyseed | 401,517 | 341,437 |
| Groundnuts | 863,9 2 | 875,200 |
| Castorseed | 1,972,759 | 1,444,281 |
| Rice | 4,092,410 | 3,201,502 |
| Myrabolams | 578,859 | 77 ,342 |
| Cottonseed | 3,463,558 | 2,537,325 |
| Mowrasseed | 87 ,787 | 218,731 |
| Gram | 803,205 | 1,539 954 |
| Jowar | 761,899 | 881,219 |
| Maize | 8,235 | 377,299 |
| Barley | 230,212 | 445,643* |

* Since 1st July, 1913.

LINSEED:—

The market is quiet. We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs 9 2 0 B.T. |
| Forward | ... " 7 7 0 B.T. |

RAPESEED.—

The market is steady. We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Brown Delhi May | Rs. 9 2 0 B.T. |
| Brown Cawnpore | " 7 11 0 B.T. |
| Yellow Cawnpore | " 9 9 0 B.T. |

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bold White 85p.c | Rs. 80 0 6 Dec.-Jan. |
| Black Kutal | ...Rs. 49 12 0 Jan.-Feb. |

POPPYSEED—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Steady | ... Rs. 11 5 0 B.T. |

CASTORSEED.—

Tone—Quiet. We quote—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready | ...Rs. 85 8 0 |

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs. 25 8 0 |

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

New Crop Bold Rs. 42 10 0 Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs. 8 6 6 B.T. |

WHEAT:—

The market is quiet, but steady. We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| White Pearl 86 p.c. ready | Rs. 5 6 0 B.T. |
| White Delhi May 1914 | " 5 13 6 B.T. |

## WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the exports of produce into Bombay during the week ending at 3 p.m. on yesterday:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | ... | 39,533 bales. |
| Wheat | ... | 53,451 cwts. |
| Linseed | ... | 19,385 " |
| Rapeseed | ... | 6,61 " |
| Gingelseed | ... | 5,851 " |
| Poppyseed | ... | 431 " |
| Groundnuts | ... | 2,797 " |
| Castorseed | ... | 43,711 " |

# BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

## BANKS.

| NAMES. | Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs. | Reserve and other Funds. Rs. | Rest. Rs. | Paid up per Share. Rs. | Market Quotations. Rs. | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 half year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Bengal ... | 2,00,00,000 | 1,88,00,000 | 5,19,619 | 500 | 1 715x | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| Bank of Bombay ... | 1,00,00,000 | 1,06,00,000 | 6,07,218 | 500 | 1,602½ | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| Bank of Madras ... | 75,00,000 | 75,00,000 | 2,90,574 | 500 | 1,46 x | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| Bank of Rangoon ... | 16,00,000 | 3,66,000 | 50,223 | 100 | 99 | 6 | 6 | 4½ | 4½ | 2½ |
| Bank of India ... | 50,00,000x | 5,00,000 | 2,08 256 | 50 | 63½ | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 |
| Allahabad Bank P ... | 25,00,000x | 36 00,000 | 1,22,000 | 100 | 354x | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 9 |
| Alliance Bank ... | 20,00,000 | 30,00,000 | 84,509 | 100 | 283 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Chartered of India ... | £1,200,0 0x | £1,700,000 | £132,569 | £20 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | ... |
| Delhi and London ... | £337,625 | £14,000 | £4,841 | £25 | 27 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | ... |
| Eastern Bank ... | £400,000 | £15,0 0 | £7,99 | £4 | 85 | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | ... |
| HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | dl 15,000,000x | $32,450,0 0 | $2,050,000 | $125 | £30 | 31 | 31 | 34 | 34 | 16 |
| Indian Specie Bank ... | 75,00,000x | 15,0 ,000 | 5,83,125 | 50 | 38 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 3½ |
| Lahore Bank ... | 1,11,125 | 42,000 | 6,000 | 35 | 40 | 7½ | 8 | 8 | 8 | ...ex |
| Mercantile of India ... | £19,50,0 0 k £375,0 0 dk | £415,000 | £30,105 | | £21½ £12½ | £21½ £12½ | 7 | 7 | 8 | ... |
| National Bank of India ... | £1,00,000x | £1,000,000 | £64,009 | £12 | 61 | 19 | 27† | 13 | 14 | ... |
| Punjab National ... | 9,88,153 | 10,00,000 | 3 ,000 | 100 | 170 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 |

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

## RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ... ... | February-July. | 6½ | 660 |
| Amritsar Patty ... ... ... | March-August. | p.c. | 134 |
| Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ... ... | January-July. | 4 | 125 |
| Dhond Baramati Rs. 80 ... ... | ..... | 4 p.c. | 19 |
| Gazerat Railways Rs. 100 ... ... | ..... | 4 | 110 |
| Sind Light Railways Limited ... ... | June-December. | 7 | 140 |
| Tapti Valley Railway Co. ... ... | April-August. | 7½ | 557½ |
| Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ... ... | February-August. | 5½ p.c. | 129 |

## BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

| NAMES. | Secretaries, Managers and Agents. | Paid up Capital Ordinary. | Debentures. | Reserve Funds, &c. | Block Account. 31-12-12. | Paid-up per Share. | Market quotation. | Profit and Loss carried forward 31-12-12 | Dividends p. a. for year. 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | p. c. | p. c. | p. c. | p. c. | p. c. | p. c. |
| Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd | Sunchoreial Chotalal and Co | 9,81,000 | ... | 2,26,046 | ... | 500 | 805 | 140 | 62-5 | 5 3-5 | 6 1-5 | 4 | 8 | |
| Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co. Ltd. | Volkart Brothers | 3,60,000 | ... | 13,61,127 | ... | 500 | 910xd | 6,583 | 100 | 40 | 50 | 60 | ... | |
| Bellary Press Co. Ltd. | Kothari Sutana and Co. | 45,925 | ... | 31,200 | 1,08,000 | 275 | 200 | —204 | ... | ... | 15pc | ... | ... | |
| Century S. & M. Co. Ltd. | C. N. Wadia & Co. | 18,50,000 | ... | 38,79,404 | 67,19,225 | 100 | 235 | 39,239 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 18 | ... | |
| Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ltd. | Messrs. Bradbury & Co. | 28,00,000 | ... | 19,11,080 | 47,27,875-14-5 | 7.0 | 1,345 | 3,313-4-8 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | ... | |
| Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ltd. | Purshotam Vithaldas and Co | 2,00,000a | ... | 1,69,133-9-7 | ... | 500 | 250 | 8213-15-8 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | |
| Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ltd. | Tata Sons and Co. | 96,87,500 | ... | 50,91,039 | ... | 500 250 | 1,875 | 43,286 | 105 | 115 | 105 | 135 | ... | |
| Cressens Mill Co. Ltd. | Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co. | 15,00,000 | ... | 1,90,000 | 28,57,512 | 100 | 102½ | 4,531 | 4 | ... | ... | 9 | ... | |
| Connaught Mills Co. Ltd. | Greaves Cotton and Co. | 4,93,200 | ... | 6,17,999 | ... | 300 | 170 | 1,23,779 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. Ltd. | James Mackintosh and Co. | 3,46,200 | ... | 46,184b | 5,10,092 | 200 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | 3½ | 4 | ... | |
| Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd | Greaves Cotton and Co. | 14,51,750 | 10,00,000 | 13,29,462 | ... | 500 | 140 | 3,23,527 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd. | S. D. Petit Sons and Co. | 15,00,000 | ... | 1,25,000 & 2,18,000 | ... | 500 | 500 | 62,516 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 8 | ... | |
| Fazulbhoy Mills Ltd. | Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co | 18,00,000 | 12,00,000 | 4,06, 00e | ... | 250 | 425 | 3772-15- | 10ps | 10ps | 15p | 50ps 12½ps | ... | |
| Gold Mohur Mills ... | Tulsekhand and Shapoorji. | 7,64,000 | 6,00,000 | | 5,24,207 11-1 m | 500 | 478-12 | 5,745-14-3 | 30ps | ... | ... | 50ps | ... | |
| Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ltd. | Greaves Cotton and Co. | 7,46,250 | ... | 12,15,005 | ... | 500 | 490 | 12,706 | 6 | ... | 3 | 8 | ... | |
| Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. | Greaves Cotton and Co. | 6,80,000 | ... | 5,51,714 | ... | 500 | 105 | 1,89,815 Loss | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ltd ... | Sir Dymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co | 8,43,000 | ... | 72,894 | ... | 1,000 | 200 | 74,048 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| James Greaves Mills Co. Ltd. | Greaves Cotton and Co. | 6,60,000 | ... | 3,21,505 | ... | 500 | 100 | 1,13,232 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd. | Killick Nixon & Co | 18,5 ,000 | 10,00,000d | 13,37,000 | 36,65,653 | 500 | 69 | 94 2 15-4 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 10 | ... | |
| Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd. | Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co. | 9,95,000 | ... | 14,00,825-8 3 | ... | 1,000 | 1,360 | 7,036-4-3 | 7 | 5 | 6½ | 8½ | ... | |
| Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ltd. | Gokuldas Madhowji Sons and Co. | 13,50,000 | ... | 11,83,755 | ... | 500 | 1,210 x d. | 33016-1- | 17 | 10 | 13 | 30 | ... | |
| Manockji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ltd. | D. M. Petit Sons and Co. | 36,03,500 | ... | 60,76,955 | 44,58,815 | 1,000 | 2,800 | 22,245 | 145 | 60 | 20 | 50 | ... | |
| Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Mill Co. Ltd. | N. Hirur and Co. | 4,91,000 | ... | 5,000 | ... | 250 | 255 | 492-7-11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | |
| Morarjee Gokuldas S. and W. Co. Ltd. | Morarji Gokuldas and Co. | 11,50,000 | ... | 9,71,000e | ... | 1,000 | 3,180 | ... | 25 | 20 | 12 | 17½ | ... | |
| New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ltd. | Bradbury and Co. | 6,00,000 | ... | 6,01,500 | 18,42,000 | 500 | 915 | 267-4-4 | 10 | 10 | ... | 12 | ... | |
| Phoenix Mills Ltd ... | Tulsekhand and Shapoorji. | 8,00,000 | 8,00,000 | 3,94,725 | 23,14,976 | 100 | 145 | 26,428 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 12½ | ... | |
| Port Canning and Land Mtg. Co. Ltd. ... | Messrs. Dadi Sassoon and Co. Ltd. | 60,00,000 | ... | 3,75,000 | ... | 1,000 | 805 | 2,72,214 | 38 | 42 | 40 | 40 | 45 | |
| Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd | Morarji Gokuldas and Co. | 8,00 000 | ... | 2978,114-2 | ... | 1,000 | 5,000 | 4,356-4-1 Loss | 300 | 250 | 225 | 600 | ... | |
| Southern Mahratta Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd. (P.) | Forbes F. Campbell and Co. Ltd | 11 11,900x | ... | 7,53,931 | 20,32,364 | 250 | 60 | 3,15,719 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Swan Mill Ltd. ... | Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ltd | 10,00,000 | ... | 10,61,838 | ... | 250 | 255 | 8,861 | 4 | ... | ... | 8 | 8 | |
| The Finlay Mills Ltd. | Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ltd | 20,00,000 | ... | 20,00,00 | 22,65,799 | 250 | 30 | 4,248 | ... | 7 | 41- | 11 | 6p | |
| The Hindoostan Spg. and Wg. Mills Co. Ltd. | Thackersey Moolji and Co. | 12,00,000 | ... | 6,97,000 | ... | 1,000 | 700 | ... | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7½ | ... | |
| The Western India Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd. | Thackersey Moolji Sons and Co. | 12,00,000 | ... | 8,58,556 | ... | 1,000 | 680 x d. | ... | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7½ | ... | |
| The Wiswhan City Ginning, Pressing & Manfg. Co., Ltd. | Messrs. Patuck & Co. | 60,000 | ... | 5,000 | ... | 150 | 150 | 2,224-14-5 | 9 ps | 9 ps | 10 s | ... | 12ps | |
| The Dhulia Ginning & Pressing Co., Ltd. | Messrs. N. C. Patuck and Co | 85,750 | ... | 14,000 | ... | 250 | 125 | 2,375 1-9 | 15p | 20ps | 10ps | ... | ... | |
| Breul's Cawnpore C. P. Co., Ltd. | Breul and Co ... | 1,00,000 | ... | 80,574-14-1 | ... | 200 | 120 | 1,076-1-7 | ... | 12 | 5 | 13 | p | |
| Hingoles Press Co., Ltd | Breul and Co ... | 75,000 | ... | 31,100 | ... | 100 | 65 | 1,222 | 6 | 8 | 6 | ... | p | |
| Jumna Ginning and Press Co., Ltd. | Breul and Co ... | 2,50,000 | ... | 

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rice | ... | 82,142 | " |
| Myrabolams | ... | 1944 | " |
| Cottonseed | ... | 19,854 | " |
| Mowraseed | ... | 16,502 | " |
| Bran | ... | 17,018 | " |
| Jowar | ... | 20,165 | " |
| Maize | ... | 23 | " |
| Barley | ... | 1,240 | " |

## IMPORTS.

### PIECE-GOODS.

There is nothing to report owing to the depressed state of all the markets on account of the present financial crisis.

### COAL MARKET.

Very little business has been done during the week owing to the Native Holidays

Approximate prices :—

| | Ready. Rs. | Forward. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Powell Duffryn | 24 | 23-12 |
| Cory's Abercare | ... | 24 |
| Cory's Special Welsh | 23 | 23 |
| Davison's ... Hartley | 20-8 | 20-8 |
| Best Deshorghur | 15-4 | 16-0 |
| Best Jherriah | 15-0 | 15-0 |
| Heilgers standard | 15-8 | 16-0 |
| Witbank | 18-8 | 18-8 |

### PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Tons.—Strong and advancing

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake Brand ...180° | per case. | |
| American | Re. 6 | 0 2 |
| White Rose Brand,...150° | | |
| American ... ... | " 5 | 15 2 |
| Chester Brand .....75° | | |
| Abel A'can ... ... | " 5 | 2 2 |
| Devoe's Imp Brilliant 76° | | |
| Abel a'can ... ... | " 5 | 0 2 |
| Monkey Brand .....125° | | |
| American ... ... | " 4 | 14 2 |
| Tiger Brand ... .....125° | | |
| American ... ... | " 4 | 14 2 |
| White Camelia | | per 2 tins |
| Brand in tins ..... 125° | 4 | 5 0 |
| Elephant Brand | | |
| Bulk in tins .....125° | 4 | 5 0 |
| Elephant Brand | per 81 | gals. |
| Bulk without tins 125° | " 8 | 11 |
| | | per 2 tins. |
| Camel Brand in tins...125° | " 4 | 5 0 |

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy. (India), Ld :—

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit ... ... ... | 3 13 0 |
| Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair ... | 4 7 0 |
| Deer Brand Bulk Loose per unit | 3 11 0 |
| Deer Brand New Tins per pair .. | 4 5 0 |
| Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit. | 3 6 6 |
| Bull Brand New Tins per pair.. | 4 0 6 |
| Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit ... ... ... | 3 2 6 |
| Swan Brand New Tins per pair. | 3 12 6 |
| Anchor Tins per pair ... | 4 8 0 |
| Shell 150 cases per case ... | 5 8 0 |
| Anchor cases per case ... | 5 0 0 |
| Rising Sun cases per case ... | 4 14 0 |

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company, Limited's productions :—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins ... | 5 4 0 |
| Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins... ... | 4 15 0 |
| Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins ... ... | 4 5 0 |
| Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons ... ... | 3 11 0 |
| Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ... ... | 3 11 6 |
| Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ... ... | 3 1 6 |
| Burmah Wax per pound Ma. quality... ... ... | 0 3 6 |
| Burmah Candles per pound... | 0 4 0 |

### SHARES.

Owing to Dewali Holidays and Murat settlement of shares having commenced, transactions were limited and rates have declined in some cases and investors are coming out to take advantage of these low rates. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have been placed at Rs. 1,602 1-2, Bank of India at Rs. 63 1-2 ; Indian Specie Bank, after touching Rs. 32, have improved to Rs. 38. In Mill Companies, Bombay United are quiet at Rs. 490 ; Central Indias, after touching Rs. 1,900, have declined to Rs. 1,875 ; Crescents have ruled at and about Rs. 102 1-2, Colaba Land and Mill Company shares are at Rs. 1,345, Currimbhais are at Rs. 205, David's have declined to Rs. 425, Kohinoors are quiet at Rs. 690, Swadeshis at Rs. 1,450 ; Madhavji Dharamsee Mill shares at Rs. 1,210 ; New Great Eastern are unchanged at Rs. 215, Standards have declined to Rs. 1,100 ; Swan Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 255 ; Finlays are weak at Rs. 300 ; Fazalbhais have declined to Rs. 425 ; Jamsheds are weak at Rs. 100. In miscellaneous companies, Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have changed hands at Rs. 745 ; Badham Piles at Rs. 92 1-2 ; Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordy. shares at Rs. 2,25 and preference shares are quiet at Rs. 270 ; Port Canning are unchanged at Rs. 805 ; Thackers have changed hands at Rs. 210; Tata Iron and Steel Co ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 76 and deferred shares to Rs. 145. Press shares are neglected with nothing doing in them. In railway companies, Tapti Valley have declined to Rs. 557 1-2 ; Ahmedabad Prantej to Rs. 660 ; Amritsar Pattis to Rs. 134 ; Gujrat Railways to Rs. 110 ; Central Provinces are quiet at Rs. 115 ; Upper Sindh Light Railway shares at Rs. 14 premium. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

### GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at U S Ports ... | 64,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain ... | 27,000 |
| Exports to Continent ... | 74,000 |
| Spot Cotton at New York ... | 14·00—40 |
| Future Jan... | 13·31—24 |
| " Mar... | 13·31—23 |
| Spot closing tone ... | Quiet |
| Futures closing tone ... | do |

General Tone of Market Opened.— Steady and declined on foreign selling or Southern selling of Futures in the local market.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans... | 13 3-4—1-8 |
| Future Jan.... | 13·47—23 |
| " Mar... | 13·48—26 |
| Futures closing tone ... | Quiet |

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.

### COTTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... | Steady and closed steady |
| Do. closed for future ... | Quiet but steady |
| Do. for East Indian ... | do. |
| Total Day's sales ... | 8,000 |
| Sales on spec. and export ... | 500 |
| Sales of Surats ... | ..... |
| Total Day's imports ... | 9,000 |
| Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... | 10·30 |
| Mid-American at Liverpool— | 7·70—5 |
| Cotton Delay Mid Upland G.O.C. Liverpool. | |
| Oct.-Nov. ... ... | 7·38 4 3 |
| Nov.-Dec. ... ... | 7·2 +1 Unchgd |
| Dec.-Jan. ... ... | 7·24 |
| Jan.-Feb. ... ... | 7·23 |
| Feb.-Mar. ... ... | 7·22 |
| Mar.-Apl. ... ... | 7·22 |
| Apl.-May ... ... | 7·21 |
| May-June ... ... | 7·21 |
| June-July ... ... | 7·18 |

Manchester, Oct. 30.

Manchester Piece Goods Market :—Buyer holding off except for pressing requirement —Demand from China for White Stri'ings— There is enquiry from Calcutta for Shapes,

LONDON, Oct. 30.

### SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed, 4 p. c. Reinsion, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Oct-Nov.— Ldn 44 | Sellers |
| Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) .....Oct.-Nov.— Antwerp ... 44 6 | " |
| Do. La Plata ...Oct.-Nov.— Hamburg ... 42 | " |
| Do. Tone of Market at close... | Quiet with little doing |
| Do. Tendency of the Market— | ce |
| Linseed Oil Spot. Pipes Oct.— | £22 15 0 |
| do ... Dec.-Jan— | £22 15 0 |
| Do. Tone of Market at close. | Steady |
| Do. total afloat for U. K. ... | ..... |
| Do. River Plate exports ... | ..... |
| Poppyseed Canal ...Oct.-Nov | |
| —Dunkirk ... 66 3 | |
| Do. Tone of Market at close. | teady |
| Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp 48 | " |
| Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp ... 53 | " |
| Do. Yellow Cuseras, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp ... 53 9 | " |
| Do. Feroseporo usual bold | ..... |
| Do. Jumbo Red— | ..... |
| Do. Tone of Market at close.—Steady | |
| Cotton Seed, Bombay parcels. Oct.-Nov.—Hull ... £6-15 0 | |
| Cotton Tone of Market at Close — Steady | |

LONDON, Oct. 30.

### WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, Choice white Karachi Oct.-Nov.—London... 38 3 | Sellers. " |
| Do. P A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) ...Oct.-Nov.— London... | Nominal. |
| Do. Club No. 2 Oct.-Nov.— London ... | do |
| Do. Choice white Delhi Oct.-Nov.—London .. | do |
| Do. Tone of Market at Close | do |
| Do. South Australian Jan.-Feb. ... 35 | Sellers. |
| Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs. Jan-Feb. 34 3 | " |
| Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ... | ..... |
| Do. Red Graded American per central Liverpool October— 6 11 1-4 | |
| Do. Afloat to U. K. ... | ..... |
| Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ... | ..... |
| Karach Barley ...Aug.-Sept—London ... | ..... |

LONDON Oct. 30.

### SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| German Beetroot 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg Oct. ... 9 8 | Sellers |
| German Beetroot 96 per cent. F.O.B. Hamburg May ... 9 11 1-4 | |
| " Closing Tone of Market. | Steady |
| German Granulated Grand F. Caleutta (96 to 98 Bags) | |
| German Granu... Unc... | |
| India Tone M... | ..... |
| Austrian Crystals B... and F Calcutta Jul... | Steady |
| Austrian Crystals B... and F. Calcutta De... | ..... |
| Do. Closing Tone ... | ..... |
| Mauritius Crystals ... Calcutta ... S... | Market, Quiet and F. |
| C and F Calcutta | ept.-Oct.— ..... |
| C and F Bombay | Oct— 11 9 Value |
| Do. Closing Tone | ept.-Oct.— ..... |
| E. A. R. and Sin... C. and E. I... | of Market. Steady ar Crystals (double |
| E. A. R. and Sin... C. & F. Cal... | Jany. Mar. ..... lar Crystals (double |
| Do. Closing Tone | Jan.-Mar....16 Sellers |
| Special Feature— port of Marke... | e of Market. Steady General Re- ... ..... |

### JAVA SUGAR.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| Java Sugar 16-18 ... C. I. F. ... | (average 17) Calcutta ... Value. |
| Java Sugar. 16-18. C. I. F. Calcutta | Oct.-Dec.... 11 6 (average 17) |
| Java Sugar 16-18 ... C. I.F. Calcutta | Jan.-Mar. 11 7 1-2 (Average 17) |
| Java Sugar 16-13 (... Bombay or Karac... | ..... (average 17) |
| Java Sugar 16-18. (... Bombay and K... | Oct.-Dec.... 11 7 1-2 (average 17) |
| Java Sugar 16-18. (... Bombay or K... | Jan.-Mar. 11 9 (Average 17) |
| Java Sugar 26 T... Similar) Calcut... | ..... M. O. (or |
| Java Sugar 26 T... Similar) Calcut... | Oct.-Dec. 12 6 M. O. (or |
| Java Sugar 26 T. ... lar) Calcutta ... | Jan.-Mar. 12 7 1-2 M. O. (or Simi- |
| Java Sugar 26 T... Similar) Bombay or Karachi. | ..... M. O. (or |
| Java Sugar 26 T... Bombay or Karachi. | Oct.-Dec. 12 7 1-2 M. O. (or Similar |
| Java Sugar 26 T... Similar) Bombay or Karachi. | Jan.-Mar. 12 9 M. O. (or Simi- |
| Closing Tone of ... Special Feature | or Karachi... ..... Market— Quiet and unchanged. |

LONDON, Oct. 30.

### METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper, Standard | £73 15 0 |
| " Best Selected G M B | £77 10 0 |
| " Brazier English Selected. | £77 10 0 |
| " Tone of ... | £28 15 0 |
| Hard Spelter Market ... | Quiet |
| Tin Block F O B ... | £19 0 0 |
| Yellow Metal Liverpool | £198 0 0 |
| Galvd. Corrugated ... | 7 7-16 |
| C. G. O. B Sheets, 24 L'pool p.o. F O B | |
| Basic Steel Bars, ... | 10 12 6 |
| Calcutta C. I. F. | |
| Basic Steel Rods ... | 5 5 0 |
| Calcutta C. I. F. | |
| Basic Steel Hoops ... | 5 15 0 |
| Calcutta C. I. F. | |
| German Steel Sheets ... | 6 6 3 |
| Antwerp ...ts, F. O. B. | |
| German Steel Plates ... | 6 0 0 |
| Antwerp ... F. O. B. | |
| Belgium Iron Bars, ... | 5 2 6 |
| Antwerp ...o. 2 F. O. B. | |
| Tin Plates, I. C. C ... | 4 12 6 |
| 112 Sheets in ...ke 14 by 20 Liverpool ...box O. I. F. | |
| Pig Iron No. 3 Cle... | 0 14 6 |
| " " No. 3 Cleland ... | 2 12 0 |
| " Middlesbro...rence F O B | |
| " " Garta...p ... | 2 13 9 |
| Lead Pig English ...orrie ... | 3 13 6 |
| Tone of Steel ... ... | 20 15 0 |
| Silver, Spot ... ...arket ... | Steady |
| Silver 2 months ... ... | ..... |
| Silver Tone of M...ce ... | 27 1-2 |
| Silver Special Fe...et ... | 27 7-16 |
| ...re ... | ..... |

LONDON, Oct. 30.

### FINANCIAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver Spot ... | 27 1-2 |
| " 2 months ... | 27 1-2 |
| " Closing Tone ... | 27 7-16 |
| " Tendency, of Market— ... | Quiet |
| Market ..., of the ... | unchgd |

| | |
|---|---|
| Rentes per cent ... ex div ... | £ 87 1-2 |
| Consols 2 1-2 per cent ... | £ 72 |
| Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c. nt... | £ 88 |
| Sterling loan ... ... | |
| Govt Securities, 3 per cent ... | £ 76 |
| Rupee Paper 3 1- per cent ... | £ 63 5-8 |
| Bar Gold per oz Sh ... | 77 9 |
| Opening Tone f Finance Market— | ..... |
| Closing Tone of Finance Market— | ..... |
| Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... | 5 p. c. |
| Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ... ... | 1 3 29-32 |
| London at Paris Fcs ... | 25 29 1-2 |
| Berlin cheques on London Mks | 20·9 1-2 |
| Newyork (Demand Bills) Dol. | 4·85 1-8 |
| Interest day t day loans ... | 3 7-8 |
| Interest 7 days Market loans. | 4 1-2 |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ... ... ... | 5 |
| Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight ... ... | 4 7-8 |
| Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... | 5 3-8 |
| Fine Trade Bills 6 months ... | 5 3-8 |

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31.

OPENING COTTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Days Estimate sales | 8,000 |
| Tone of Market ... | Quiet |
| Cotton Daily Intimate G O. C Liverpool. | |

| Futures | Latest closing | To-day's opening |
|---|---|---|
| Oct.-Nov ... | 7·38 | 7·31 |
| Nov.-Dec.... | 7·7 | 7·2 |
| Dec Jan | 7·24 | 7 17 |
| Jan.-Feb ... | 7·23 | 7·16 |
| Feb.-Mar. ... | 22 | 7 16 |
| Mar Apl | 7·22 | 7·15 |
| April-May... | 7 21 | 7·14 |
| May June.. | 7·21 | 7 14 |
| June July... | 7·18 | 7 11 |

### THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ld., for the fortnight ended 31st Oct 13, as compared with the statement of 12th Oct :—

| | 12th Oct. Rupees. | 31st Oct. Rupees. |
|---|---|---|
| Liabilities. | | |
| Capital Subscribed Rs 30 lakhs. | | |
| Capital Paid up ... | 15,00,000 | 15,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund ... | 1 00 000 | 1,00,000 |
| Fixed Deposits ... | 87,31,000 | 73,56,000 |
| Current Deposits ... | 18,03,000 | 9,25,000 |
| Sundries ... | 50,000 | 70,000 |
| | 1 22,34,000 | 98,51,000 |
| Assets. | | |
| Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities | 39,19,000 | 30,61,000 |
| Loans on Government and other authorised securities | 58 32,000 | 53,15,000 |
| Local Bills Discounted. | 2,86,000 | 1,11,000 |
| Office Furniture and Fittings ... | 26,000 | 24,000 |
| Sundries ... | 1,06,000 | 85,000 |
| Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust and Municipal Bonds ... | 20,25,000 | 13,55,000 |
| | 12 34 000 | 98,51,000 |

### THEIR MAJESTIES AT THE COLISEUM.

A Good Performance at the Coliseum in aid of Charing-cross Hospital and the French Hospital in London—which will benefit, it is hoped, to the extent of some £5,000—took place on Oct. 11. To Mme. Sarah Bernhardt the inception of the performance was due; Miss Ellen Terry made what is said to be her first appearance on a music-hall stage in order to recite Mr Owen Seaman's prologue; the concert platform lent Mme Kirkby Lunn and at intervals during the evening Sir Alexander Mackenzie Sir Edward Elgar, Sir Henry Wood and Mr Landon Ronald took charge of the orchestra—truly a "variety" entertainment in the best sense of the word.

When the Royal party entered the theatre at half-past 8 an audience which filled every part of the theatre awaited them in a veritable palace of gold. The Queen was wearing a dress of deep pink material, with diamond corsage ornaments and a tiara set with the same stones. Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll,) who sat next to the Queen, wore black over white with diamond ornaments, and the Princess Royal, who was on the King's left hand, was dressed all in black. Princess Victoria, who sat on the King's right, also wore black over white, and her ornaments included a diamond tiara; next to her was the Duchess of Fife with Prince Arthur of Connaught, the former wearing a dress of soft white material with a large pink rose at the waist. The Duke of Connaught, with his two daughters, the Crown Princess of Sweden and Princess Patricia, occupied a box on the same side as the Royal box.

THE PERFORMANCE.

Their Majesties' keen appreciation of the quaint antics of the "Humpsti Bumpsti" acrobats and of Mr. Tate's conception of an inexperienced angler was obvious, and these two items provoked probably the heartiest laughter of the evening. The Anglo-French nature of the occasion was well reflected in the programme. Mme. Bernhardt's contribution was an extract from Racine's "Phedre," which she has rarely played with more passion and fire; Mme. S. Rasimi presented a scene from a French revue; Mme. Kirkby Lunn sang the "Mon coeur s'ouvre a ta voix" aria from "Samson" at Dalila; and both Mr. Harry Fragson and Mme. Yvette Guilbert contented themselves with French items from their repertoire. One could not help feeling that a few of the artists were over-awed by their surroundings and there seemed little tendency to "gag."

Two items in the programme had been specially arranged. The first "Ten Little Nigger Boys all in a Row, enabled dainty little Miss Renee Mayer to introduce ten of London's best known music hall comedians each of whom contributed some portion of one of his most popular successes The second novelty was "The House of Sticks revue" by Mr Seymour hicks and Mr Max Pemberton.

Their Highnesses the Maharajah and Maharani of Cooch Behar arrived in Bombay yesterday from Europe by the P & O Co's mail steamer "Arabia."

A BIG MAN ALWAYS LOOKS SMALL after he has been taken in to buy a substitute for SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC which has never been known to disappoint victims of Malaria and other fevers. One of its enthusiasts writes "It saved the lives of two patients seriously ill with Malarial Fever and had been given up by the Doctors as hopless cases." Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co. Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 700.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### THE HIGH COURTS.

RE-OPENING OF THE HIGH COURT

The Bombay High Court re-opened yesterday after the October vacation. The Chief Justice with Mr. Justice Heaton presided at the first Appellate Court, while Mr. Justice Batchelor with Mr. Justice Shah were busily engaged in the second Appellate Court.

On the original side Mr. Justice Davar and Mr. Justice Beaman sat respectively.

Mr. Justice Macleod will attend the Court from Monday.

### WHOSE COCOANUTS?

DEALER'S SUIT IN RESPECT OF A CARGO.

In the Bombay High Courts, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Beaman, Jamnadas Devkaram sued Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co., for the recovery of Rs. 6,300 as damages together with interest.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia with Mr. Mirza instructed by Messrs. Pestonji Rustim and Kola, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Jinnah with Mr. Vibhakar instructed by Messrs. Hiralal and Co., defended.

It was stated that the plaintiff was a cocoanut merchant and that the defendants were general merchants carrying on a business in cocoanuts, similar to that of the plaintiff. By an agreement made between the parties on or about September 9, 1911, the defendants agreed to ship certain goods of the plaintiff on their ship the "Harsingar" to Nicobar, there to be bartered for cocoanuts, which were to be brought either to Cochin or Calcutta as the plaintiff desired.

The defendants accordingly shipped certain goods of the plaintiff to Nicobar by the "Harsingar", and there bartered the goods for cocoanuts to the number of about 90,000 through the Captain of the ship. The vessel then sailed for Cochin, having on board the cargo of cocoanuts, and arrived about February 1912.

On the arrival of the ship the plaintiff, by his agent, Purshottam, demanded the delivery of the cargo of cocoanuts. About February 22, 1912, the Captain of the ship acting on behalf of the defendants, refused to give delivery of the cocoanuts and denied that the plaintiff had any right to them. The defendants, then by their agents at Cochin, disposed of the cocoanuts on their own account.

DEFENDANTS' SUBMISSION.

By a letter of his attorney the plaintiff called upon the defendants inter alia to pay the value of the cocoanuts with interest thereon at 9 per cent. In their reply to the letter, the defendants contended that the goods supplied by the plaintiff and the cocoanuts belonged to them.

The plaintiff submitted that he was entitled to recover from the defendants Rs. 6,200, being the market price of 90,000 cocoanuts at Rs. 70 per 1,000 at the date of the wrongful conversion by the defendants, together with interest on that sum.

The defendants stated that they were not aware that the plaintiff was a cocoanut merchant and in the ordinary course of business sending goods to Nicobar to be bartered for cocoanuts. The defendants denied the agreement, and stated that the affairs of their firm had been under the management of Mr. R. D. Sethna, as receiver from October 20, 1910, to October 24, 1911. They also denied that the "Harsingar" sailed for Cochin having on board 90,000 cocoanuts. The vessel took on board only 62,000 cocoanuts which belonged to them. She could not carry more than that number. The Captain refused to give delivery to the plaintiff's agent as the cocoanuts belonged to them and not to the plaintiff. They further said that the suit had been filed in furtherance of a scheme between the plaintiff and one Nathu Nanji, who was dismissed from their services to defraud them and extort money from them, and they, therefore, asked that the suit should be dismissed.

The case is proceeding.

### VALIDITY OF A MORTGAGE.

RULE DISCHARGED.

Girdhardas Mangaldas Desai and another official liquidators of the Nadiad Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Ld., sued Mr. Lalubhai Shamaldas and others, trustees of the debentures of the company before Mr. B. C. Kennedy, District Judge of Ahmedabad, to have it declared that a mortgage effected on the immoveable property of the company was void on the ground that it was fraudulent.

The District Judge after hearing the suit, declared that the transfer of the mill properties effected by the trust deed of April 25, 1910, and the subsequent delivery of debentures to the creditors of the Company was invalid.

Against this decision, Mr. Lalubhai Shamaldas and the others appealed to the High Court and the appeal was heard by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beaman who confirmed the order of the lower Court and dismissed the appeal

The Hon. Mr. Setalwad, yesterday appeared before their lordships, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Beaman, and asked for a rule to apply to the Privy Council.

Mr. Jardine with Mr. A. G. Sathge opposed the rule.

After hearing Mr. Setalwad their lordships discharged the rule.

### POLICE COURTS.

DIVALI CRACKERS.

The selling of crackers without a license was the subject of a number of charges which were made before the Third Presidency Magistrate yesterday. One Devidas and thirty others stood charged with this offence. All pleaded guilty and they were sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10.

NEGLIGENT MOTOR DRIVING.

A motor driver named C. de Mello was charged before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Sergeant Dyer with negligent driving, and disobeying the orders of the police and with failing to report an accident to the police.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji appeared for the accused.

It was said that on Ganpati day, the accused drove his car along the Pinjrapole Road in a rash and negligent manner with the consequence that it collided with a passing landau A police sepoy asked him to stop, but he did not do so

The Magistrate found the accused guilty on the first two counts and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs 30.

SMOKING IN TRAM CARS.

Mr. K Maisey, a tramway inspector, charged one W. Mayberry before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, with infringement of the tramway regulations by smoking in the car.

It appeared that on Sept. 29, Mayberry was travelling in a car. He was seated on one of the front benches and was smoking. He was asked not to do so when he said that the tramway regulations regarding smoking applied only to natives and not to Europeans

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of two rupees

### AMUSEMENTS.

"THE STRUGGLE" AT OLYMPIA.

By special request the management of "Olympia" has arranged to put on the screen for the last week the highly popular and sensational film, entitled "The Struggle," in which a friend while attempting to commit an outrageous attack on his host's wife is detected by the husband. The whole drama is full of the most exciting and pathethic scenes, and how the son loses his parent and afterwards how persistently seeks his revenge is absorbingly interesting. Also a grand change of programme is arranged from to-night, in which "Beast at Bay" is sure to attract big audiences.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

A fine detective drama is the centre of attraction in this evening's new programme. "Dublin Dan," the Irish detective, is the hero of this arresting story, and his adventures during his chase after an escaped criminal are sure to provide plenty of amusement as well as excitement. Though the story is full of sensational incidents, there is no stretching after exaggerated effect, and the interest is sustained to the very end.

THE EXCELSIOR.

After the sweeping success of "East Lynne," the Excelsior promises us quite a different sort of film, less moving, perhaps, but no less a masterpiece. The scene of "Love in Old Srabant" is laid in old Holland, and a few fine settings could be found for a love story told on the screen, with the picturesque dresses, the pretty scenery, and the homely interiors, taking us back to Rembrandt and the old Dutch Masters, the placed farms, and the gentle life of the country side. The story tells of two love affairs, the father's and the son's, and shows how, in spite of all the roughnesses in its course, true love finds a way to its fulfilment, This is a film which is far removed from the sensational, and it should be all the more welcome on that account. In contrast to its quiet beauty, there is another episode in the mirthful career of Wiffles, so that there can be no fear of a moment's dullness in the new programme. These are the two leading features in the show and in addition there are of course the usual features including a new budget of picture-news by Pathe's Gazette which this week will be specially interesting in view of the stirring events going on at Home when the mail left.

### LADY BUTLER VISITS THE FRENCH ROOM.

Lady Butler, the President of the Simla Group of l'Alliance Francaise paid an unexpected and flying visit to the Bombay Belle Francaise on Thursday evening, accompanied by Sir Harcourt Butler. Both showed great interest in the Room, and its various activities, particularly in the original idea of the "Spoken Journal" Lady Butler, on leaving, very kindly said she would like in future to receive all the cards printed to announce the lectures, entertainments, etc., and bade the Room "au revoir."

The first number of the "Spoken Journal" was a success ; the humorous part was well filled by Prof. Charlie's political and scientific talks. Mr. J. V. Levi, law reports and advertisements; and Mr. Otto Gutmann, meteorology. We must especially notice Signor Serinzi's two Preludes, played on the piano by the author himself, who has already been acknowledged as a composer of talent by the competent musical critics and public of Paris. Major E. R. Preston revealed himself an expert in physical culture, contributing a learned and very instructive article on the new cult, in his extremely idiomatic French. Prof. Louis Peltier endeavoured to prove that woman, the mother, all-important in Nature, ought to rule over man; he compared woman to an engine, nature to the inventor, driver and driving force of the engine, while man is nothing more than the starting-gear of it. Prof. B. D. Karve gave the first instalment of a serial story, adopted from the celebrated Sanscrit work, Kadambari. The "Spoken Journal" will appear on the last Monday of every month.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 1st November, 1913.

1163. The Class of Instruction in First Aid will be held at Head-Quarters on Monday the 3rd instant at 7 p.m.

1164. Machine Gun.—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday, the 4th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

II. The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt A R S Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 4th instant, at 6-45 p.m.

1165. Parade—Wednesday the 5th November—Commanding Officers parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, Shorts with Caps.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt. Offg Adjutant, B.V.R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 1st November, 1913.

1. Orderly N C Officer for the week Corporal H F Lodge.

2. The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing on Sunday morning next, the 2nd instant, train leaves Church Gate Station 7-5 a.m

3. Riding School, daily for Recruits and members of the Corps from 7-15 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

4. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade on Tuesday morning the 4th instant. Rendezvous at the Corps Riding School 7-30 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Rifles, Swords and Bandoliers.

(Sd.) E. A. SPENCE, Lieut., Offg. Commandant, Bombay Light Horse.

## EASTERN NEWS AND NOTES.

Thirty-nine Chinese were banished for life from the Straits Settlements during September.

Mr. C. C. Carr, I.C.S., and Mr. S.D. Pears have been appointed as Additional Members of the Madras Legislative Council.

Mr. J. F. Simpson, of Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe and Co., Madras, have been elected by the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, to be a Trustee of the Port of Madras vice Mr. A. H. Deane, resigned.

The replies of all the Local Governments have now been received on the subject of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on decentralisation regarding rural boards which were referred to local administrations for their opinions. The replies are now under the consideration of the Government of India.

His Highness the Maharaja of Benares, it is stated, has put a stop to many absurd customs which affected the health and even lives of animals in His Highness's stables and dairies. The horses, for instance were allowed only half rations on Thursdays and Mondays and half of the saving thus accrued was given over to the master of the horses and the other half credited to the treasury. On Shivaratri day these poor animals had to keep fast, and similarly in Moharram they had to forego their rations in order to show respect to the memory of the martyr of Karbela. These dumb animals were forced to observe these rituals in order to furnish a luxurious repast to their grooms and masters.

### THE BURNING OF THE ZEPPELIN.

HORRIBLE AGONY OF VICTIMS.

The recent disaster to a Zeppelin airship occurred on the day, when the mail left London, but a few additional particulars are to be found in the papers :—

Preparatory to an official test flight to Hamburg and back, the L2 started in a practice cruise round Berlin. The flight was for the purpose of testing her altitude rudders. The number of persons in the airship was more than that usually carried. Earlier in the morning one of the motors had proved refractory, but it was put right, and the weather was ideal, so it was decided to make the voyage.

The airship circled the aerodrome and then sailed off to the west, rising at an angle of about nineteen degrees. A few minutes later a battalion of sappers engaged in a practice march, saw a tongue of flame spread to the envelope and to the other end of the vessel. Almost instantly the airship was everywhere ablaze, and enveloped in flames and white smoke.

Burning fragments of the canvas envelope fell to the earth. Eye-witnesses state that at this juncture at least a dozen of the occupants fell from the vessel. Shrieks could be heard above the roar of the motor, which were still running. Then followed three deafening explosions, of such force that hundreds of windows in Johannisthal were shattered. A panic occurred among the school children there, who imagined that an earthquake had taken place.

Immediately after ... the giant skeleton of the ha... royed airship buckled amidships and ... to earth enveloped in flames and a...

The sappers and others ... witnessed the accident hastened to the scene to do what rescue work they could. They had come too late. The ... demolished. The wreckage was still hot that at first nobody dared approach it to remove the two or three occupants who were still alive. The moans of the dying men ceased before willing hands could reach them. Several men were removed just alive, but they breathed their last a minute or two after being laid on the ground.

"KILL ME, KILL ME."

Only Lieutenant Baron von Bleuel, commander of the troop of Augusta Guards on duty at Johannisthal as auxiliary airship troops, and who had gone up in the L2 as the guest of his friend, Captain Freyer, was conscious when his body was extricated. He was in agony from burns on the head, face, legs and hands, and shrieked repeatedly while being carried away in the ambulance : "For Heaven's sake kill me, kill me!"

The bodies of the other occupants were terribly burned and all were unrecognisable except the captain of the airship, who had drawn his leather uniform over his head for the purpose of avoiding suffocation. The bodies were wrapped in sailcloth and the L2's own signal flags (which were recovered undamaged) and conveyed to the naval shed.

It will be impossible to identify many of the victims. Several of them lost arms and legs. The wife of a mechanic who was killed was enabled to recognise her husband only by his name inside a cap. She swooned with her baby in her arms.

The position in which the victims were found showed that some had died at their posts. Captain Freyer and other officers met their doom in special car hung forward from which airship was navigated. Naval mechanics lay dead alongside the wrecked engines. Captain Freyer had made a vain attempt to save himself by clinging to a steel cable, round which his burnt fingers were found clasped.

The heavier parts of the airship fell with such momentum that they buried themselves in the ground. Some pieces of wreckage were 500ft. away. The framework at the stern buckled as it fell A V-shaped mass projected into the air. from the charred debris with the canvas rudders undamaged.

As soon as the rescue party was satisfied that nothing could be done for the occupants, their attention was turned to the remains of the airship. It was as if a strong man had taken the shell of an egg and crushed it and then placed the pieces in a flame. The great petrol tanks fell to the ground burning fiercely. One of the propellers seemed fairly intact, but the engines and other intricate equipment of the wireless installation, the searchlights, the machine guns and meteorological mechanism were in a wretched, indiscriminate heap.

Notice was given at the monthly general meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge that a grant of £1,000 for the new bishopric of Dornakal, India, would be proposed at the November meeting.

## ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT "PLASSEY."

The hired transport "Plassey," under the command of Captain F. C. Andrews, R.N.R., arrived in harbour on Thursday night from Southampton which port she left on the 9th October calling en route at Port Said and Suez. She brought drafts for different regiments consisting of 61 officers, 31 ladies, 14 children, 22 warrant officers, 16 women and 23 children; 1094 non-commissioned officers, and men, 37 women and 44 children. The troops were landed at the Sassoon Dock, and despatched by two special troop trains to Jhansi and Itarsi last night. The following are the names of the officers :—

Col W. E. D'Leary Staff, Lieut. Col. E. S. and Mrs. Cleeve, R. F. A., Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. I. ... Shine, Major and Mrs Ross, Major Harvey, R. A. M. C., Major Anderson, R. Lane, Major T. R Swetenham, E. Yorks, Capt and Mrs S. V Julius and child, R. Sussex, Fox 3 Liverpool, and Mrs. Kelley, and Mrs. F. D. Bowen and 2 children R. Irish, and Mrs. R. C. Eyre and child, Con Rangers, P. T Etherton 1-39 Garhal, J. W. Russell, and Mrs. C. S. Wallace and child, R. A M. C. Lieuts. J. H. Poyah, R. F. A., H. H Hartord 2nd R Bde, R. C. Burton, R Scots, W. S. Stewart, R. W. Fusiliers L W

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

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| Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg | 4 14 2 | do. |
| Tiger Brand 125 deg | 4 14 2 | do. |
| Monkey Brand 125 deg | 4 14 2 | do. |
| White Camelia 125° (in tins) | 4 5 0 | per tin. |
| Camel Brand 125° (in tins) | 4 5 0 | do. |
| Elephant Brand 125° (in tins) | 4 5 0 | do. |
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*Note the name please SCHIEDMAYER J. & P.* "It gives me the greatest pleasure to play on it".—
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THE
**Bombay Gazette**

Saturday, 1st November, 1913.


## HISTORIC HORSES.

Anecdotes about animals arouse the scepticism of the most trustful mortals. The average dog-story is disbelieved long before its conclusion is reached, and owners of pets are generally credited with powers of mendacity at least equal to those of the proud young parent who describes the powers of his first-born. Affectionate over-praise and misstatement are second nature to the possessors of pets, and there is no type of animal so unloveable, that it has not found, sooner or later, someone to like it and to lie about it. The dog is perhaps the beast about which the greatest number of unreliable tales have been told, but the horse undoubtedly comes second, and has played hero in many a story, in which it has been credited with wonderful powers and achievements as miraculous as those of the hippogriff and the centaur, its mythical kindred. The least loquacious [illegible] if he [illegible] will relate, upon the most slender encouragement, the animal's whole history, dating from its earliest days of long-legged and irresponsible foaldom. It is scarcely to be wondered at if, in the course of time and of many repetitions, fences grow gradually stiffer, ditches broader, races more narrowly won; loving and grateful recollection of a dead friend is conducive to a slight unreliability as regards facts, an unreliability which is readily pardoned by sympathetic listeners.

It is not only the ordinary mortal who becomes garrulous and imaginative on this particular topic, some of the greatest and the best of men have done likewise. Saint Columba, a few days before his death told his fellow-monks a tale about his favourite horse which only the holy man's reputation for veracity made credible. The horse in question was a humble old farm-animal which came daily to the monastery with jars of milk on its back. One day the beast approached St. Columba, laid its head on the monk's shoulder, and, according to the saint began to shed tears. One of the other monks attempted to relieve the saint of the horse's embarrassing attentions, but Columba bade him desist, and drew rather unflattering comparisons between the sapience of the horse and that of the human being. . . "of thee, a reasoning man," as he said with a touch of sarcasm. Very different from this sympathetic mild old horse, was Bucephalus, the renowned charger of Alexander the Great. This animal appears to have had the irritating trick of not allowing himself to be mounted, a whim of which his master had some difficulty in curing him. The struggles of the breaking-in must have been truly terrific, and not until weariness brought tractability did the horse submit. Bucephalus shared his master's trials and dangers through the many campaigns of conquest undertaken by Alexander, "because the kingdom of Macedon was too small for so vast a spirit." The horse died honourably on the field of battle, game to the last. Of similar mettle and temper was the charger belonging to the French "Chef d'escadron," Marbot, who was severely wounded at the battle of Eylau. Marbot fell forward on the mare's neck unable to defend himself against his adversary, who was preparing to give a second and fatal thrust. The mare, however, rose to the occasion, and seizing the Austrian with her teeth she averted the blow and "savaged" the wretched man, when he fell screaming to the ground. Another famous horse was Bavieca who was the property of the Cid. Bavieca, in spite of his exciting career, was born, and buried in the odour of sanctity. As a frisky chestnut colt he kicked up his heels in the church pasture-lands, and it was there that the Cid's discerning eye noted his good points, and saw in him a likely animal. At the age of forty, two years after his master's death Bavieca died, and was laid to rest within the sound of church bells, beside the gate of the convent of Saint Pedro de Cardena. Sheltered by two tall elm-trees, his remains lie undisturbed, for he was given a grave deep enough to cheat marauding dogs of an illicit meal.

It is only natural that around all histories of famous horses there should have grown up a wealth of legend and story: an intelligence almost human, strength nd endurance of a truly Fmiraculous greatness have been the posthumous endowments of these noted steeds. Black Bess, Dick Turpin's renowned mare, is the heroine of exploits which would sound dubious, even in a fairy-tale. Saladin, who belonged to the Earl of Warwick, must have been a unique animal, and one regrets that with him died a noble line of horses, in fulfilment of the old propheoy of that the luck of the Warwicks and the offspring of Malech, Sala in's sire, should perish simultaneously. The unofficial canonization of dead favourites grows apace, and it is but seldom that any record of blemishes or of shortcomings is heeded. If William III had not owed his death to the stumble of his beloved horse, we should probably never have heard that Sorrel was a meagre, insignificant little beast, with a blind eye and a negligeable pedigree. With perfect proportions, arched neck, and coat of impossible glossiness, Sorrel would have been immortalized in many an equestrian portrait, but for that unfortunate accident which ultimately resulted in the death of the King. To have their good qualities remembered and their faults forgotten, seems to be the fate of all favourite horses, and the customary generosity of the epitaph grows more than usually fervent in their favour Nevertheless, however fond and indulgent we may be to the memory of old friends, there are some follies at least of which we stop short, both in their life-time, and after their deaths. We shall not find, in the most perfectly-appointed stable, a stall hung with purple, and a manger filled with almonds and raisins, luxuries which Celer, the horse of the Emperor Verus, enjoyed. We need not moreover expect that amongst the sights of London, will be seen one day the spectacle of a horse, invested with the dignity and privileges of the Lord High Chancellor, this being perhaps the nearest modern equivalent of the honour which Commodus bestowed upon his steed in making him consul of Rome.

**SIR HUGH BARNES.**

SIR HUGH SHAKESPEAR BARNES, who has resigned his seat on the Secretary of State's Council, had still eighteen months more before him ere his term of office [illegible]. He [illegible] nominated [illegible] George [illegible] of his [illegible] to be a member Council in May 1905, and at the normal statutory period of office was ten years; but two years later Viscount Morley amended the law affecting his Council, and reduced both the salary from twelve hundred to a thousand pounds annually, and the period of the appointment of future members from ten to seven years. This amendment of the India Council Act, of course, does not affect Sir H. Barnes as he was nominated earlier. But he has acted as if he thought himself almost bound by the new rule and retired some time after holding office for seven years. Though he is the most senior among his colleagues, he is younger than several of them, and if he served out his full term, he would only have been sixty one. But he has set a good example by resigning at sixty. This retirement betimes has been characteristic of him when he was in the Indian service, for he resigned it when he was only fifty-two, though he held at the time the Lieutenant-Governorship of Burma which had still three years to run. But he brought his Indian career to a premature close and retired to the comparative ease and quiet of the India Council, filling in it the place vacated by another distinguished civilian, Sir Charles Crosthwaite, who had gone thither ten years before also from an Indian Lieutenant-Governorship. Sir Hugh's career here had been a brilliant one, and he had obtained a provincial government, one of the few prizes of his service when he was not quite thirty years in the country.

At first he chose the Financial Department and was Private Secretary to the Finance Member in Lord Lytton's Council, Sir John Strachey whose daughter he later married But the Afghan War attracted him to the Foreign Department, in which he continued till almost the end and in which he distinguished himself chiefly rising to the highest post in it, the Secretaryship to Government is that department. As a competition-walla, he headed the list of successful candidates of his year, but would have stood an equal or even better chance under the former close system of nomination as he had manifold family connections with India. His uncle Sir Frederick Currie who had won his Baronetcy for diplomatic services with the first Lord Hardinge in the Sikh War and had afterwards become at Home Chairman of the Court of Directors, was, at the time Sir Hugh came out in 1874, member of the Council of India and enjoyed great influence. The post of Foreign Secretary which he came to hold may be said to be hereditary in his family, for not only his maternal uncle, Sir F. Currie, had held it, but his paternal uncle too, and moreover the latter rendered signal service in that department during the Mutiny by keeping the chief Punjab States loyal under severe temptation. Sir Hugh's father, James Barnes, was also in the Civil Service of the Company and he died in the North West Provinces very soon after the birth of his son. His father's cousin was the late Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay, when Sir Hugh was in the Finance Department. Another Governor of Bombay, Sir James Carnac was his great grandfather. Thus, Sir Hugh Barnes is connected by blood and marriage with the Carnacs, Temples, Currie, Rivers, Thompsons, Stracheys and several others of what may be called the great governing families of Anglo-India. It was said, not without exaggeration, that some members of his family have held every important governorship in India except Madras. Even his father-in-law, Sir John Strachey, rose to be, for a very brief period, the Governor-General of India when he acted in that high post on the assassination of Lord Mayo.

**BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.**

THE report on the fourteenth year's working of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust was issued yesterday, and naturally gives prominence to the fact that the Bill, amending their original Act, was passed in that period. Under the original Act the Trust had from 1909 awards to pay to Government and the Municipality of three per cent. per annum as interest on the schedule value of the Government and Municipal lands vested in them, while Government and the Municipality were at liberty to resume any unleased vested lands for public purposes without paying compensation, except in respect of capital spent by the Trust in improving them. Under the amended Act the Trust is not handicapped by having interest to pay, and Government and the Municipality must, on returning vested lands, pay the Trust their full market value. Further, it is explained that the Byculla Flats, which, under the original Act, were of comparatively little use to the Trust, because no part could be leased for building purposes, have now become the Trust's freehold property, subject to certain restrictions as to user, namely, that the seventy-five acres, south of Clerk-road, are to be maintained as a free public park and the Race Course plot is to be maintained as a recreation ground, and may, with the sanction of Government, be leased for a Race Course for not more than thirty years at a time. Other advantages which accrue under the new Act are described. We are told, that in the opinion of the Trust, apart from finance, the most important part of the amended Act is the set of new sections under which the Trust is empowered to co operate with employers of labour for the housing of the working classes by constructing chawls for their employes and leasing [illegible] to employers [illegible] to the [illegible] Trust in the course of the twenty-eight years of the lease the capital sunk in the scheme plus four per cent. interest, the chawls then becoming the property of the employers. And we find that now the Trust is in negotiation with three mill companies concerning schemes under these sections. In other directions the Trust has a long tale of work completed and in progress, prominent among the latter being the garden suburb. The Trust is convinced that the poorer middle classes's will find life in cottages in the Trust sanitarily developed estates with plenty of open air around them and ample recreation grounds within easy reach, far more pleasant than life in crowded flats in or near the congested parts of the City, that the extra two rupees per mensem required for a season ticket on the railway will be quite outbalanced by the saving in rent to say nothing of the financial saving resulting from improved health and reduction in medical expenses and that with the improved service of fast local trains soon to be installed people employed in the Fort will find residence in the garden suburb entails no appreciable trouble or loss of time in the journey from home to office and back.

**THE CHANCELLOR AND THE TOWN TENANTS.**

THE Town Tenants' League is an organization of which we do not remember to have heard before, but it appears to have got Mr. Lloyd George to talk to greater purpose than he has always done since he commenced his land campaign. We have no doubt that had he said a little less about pheasants and deer forests and more about the undoubted grievances of tenants in some large cities, he would have obtained a less cold reception of the opening of his crusade. The grievances to which the Town Tenants' League is apparently intended to call attention are not general, but they are to be found in a greater or less degree in most of the principal towns of Great Britain. They are accentuated in certain unfortunate localities where perhaps two or three landlords have a practical monopoly of sites suitable for business purposes. There we find that an undue tax is placed upon the tradesman's or merchant's profits by the heavy ground rent which has to be paid, and there is a strong tendency for this to rise on the smallest provocation on the expiry of every lease Landlords everywhere being only human like their tenants, are eager to snatch at every excuse to raise their revenue on urban sites and in cities where trade is steadily developing and there is a demand for plots in good positions, tenants are practically at their mercy. If proper care is exercised in appointing the suggested tribunals so that they will command the confidence of both sides, they should have a salutary effect in relieving the unreasonable conditions which exist in some cities.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL & SOCIAL LETTER.

### ULSTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The "land-smashing campaign" (as its opponents call it) has been opened with a *reclame* for which I can find no precedent. Some say that all this big drum beating has an ulterior—I had almost written an Ulsterior—object namely to draw off public attention from the efforts of Sir Edward Carson and his friends to induce English voters to concentrate on the Irish crisis. Whatever may be the secret motives of the astute organisers of the new agitation the immediate effect has been to place the Ulster difficulty in a subordinate place for the time being at all events. There may be and probably are other causes why Mr. George Bedford's speech should be almost monopolising public attention—and the dear British public never can think of more than one thing at a time—and perhaps one is the recognition of the fact that if there is to be a settlement of the Ulster problem it will not be left entirely to Mr. F. E. Smith, Mr. W. S Churchill, and the Editor of the *Daily Mail*. The light and airy suggestion that Ulster or rather four the counties of that province should be left outside Home Rule is very nice, but that is not quite so easy as it looks to the galloping Mr. Smith, the masterful Mr. Churchill and the omnipotent Editor of the *Daily Mail* is shown by a remarkable letter in to-day's *Times* over the signature "A Belfast Unionist." Although, a Unionist, he must confess, he says, if Home Rule is passed he would not like to see Ulster left out of an English Parliament. Long ago I was told by some one who ought to know—not an Irish Home Ruler—that what was at the back of the minds of the substantial men in Belfast was not any social or religious feeling but one which I may sum up in the monosyllable "cash" though it does not fully convey the meaning. Thus Belfast Unionist writes:—"It is well known, to Irishmen at all events, that the majority of Irish voters are, in legal phraseology, not men of visible means; as a rule they have little, if any, material stake in the country, and it is a matter of small consequence to them what laws are passed or rejected. These are the men who will return the members of the Irish House of Commons, and the members will, more or less, have the views of their electors. Now Unionists, who have anything to loose and to my own knowledge a considerable number of substantial Nationalists, have reason to fear the power that will be placed in the House of Commons so elected. Democratic, ultra-democratic, legislation is sure to follow—in other words, legislation directed against employers and owners of property." He continues:—"The Home Rule Bill, I think, proposes to establish a House of Commons of about 100 members and a nominated Senate of 60. These numbers are ridi[illegible] out an average attendance of the normal [illegible] person who [illegible] alf of the normal boards knows [illegible] idence could the upon more th[illegible] ouse of Commons tendance of [illegible] 50 and of number. What [illegible] 30." In short public have in a f[illegible] the new Irish consisting of usu[illegible] should consist a Senate usually of [illegible] embers and the his suggestion is that [illegible] ted members—House of Commons [illegible] ed by persons of 300 unpaid elected m[illegible] upwards; the Senate of 150 unpaid elected together in the Senate to be elected [illegible] nion between rated at £50 yearly an[illegible] of legislature two Houses to sit and vo[illegible] adds, "would case of a difference of opi[illegible] to have the the two Houses. "A for[illegible] country." Sir such as this would be," [illegible] entitled to be have, and would deserv[illegible] ill favours the confidence of the entire[illegible] estant counties West Bridgeway who is [illegible] nt to have this heard on this question [illegible] ession conciliaexclusion of the four Pro[illegible] the Unionist and urges the Governme[illegible] he is chiefly slip "whether that conce[illegible] the Empire, tes or does not conciliate [illegible] be "seriously Party." Sir West says [illegible] alous state of thinking of the fate [illegible] vails. . . He which he believes to [illegible] bay raking up threatened by the sca[illegible] a religious war, things which now pra[illegible] ly extinguished, (Sir Edward Carson) is [illegible] mpire; indeed, the smouldering fires [illegible] broken out in which, unless pro[illegible] for instance. will spread over the [illegible] ent which has the flames have alread[illegible] of a revolu- Canada. Take India [illegible] the hoped-for There is not an argu[illegible] my which could been used in extenuatio[illegible] ify rebellion in tion in Ulster and of [illegible] our native mutiny of the King's Ar[illegible] that rebellion.' not be employed to just[illegible]E. India and the refusal [illegible] of the order army to assist in quelling[illegible] me impune

THE THIST[illegible]

Although the statutes [illegible] hancellor, and whose proud motto is "N[illegible] ence hundreds lacessit" provide for a [illegible] ted to fill the the order has been in exis[illegible] it was con- of years, nobody was sele[illegible] of Atholl. He office until a week ago w[illegible] tion to be fact ferred upon the Duke [illegible] knight of the probably owes the distin[illegible] he appointed a that he is the senior [illegible] far back as member of the order [illegible] succeeded to Thistle, he having been[illegible] t in seniority 1868, four years after h[illegible] ilar prince who the dukedom. The n[illegible] larly prominent is the universally pop[illegible] eye this week, the has occupied a partic[illegible] who was made a posi[illegible]on in the public[illegible] after his Grace of Duke of Connaught, [illegible] outh of entering K. T. twelve months [illegible] ear. The next in Atholl and within a m[illegible] argyll, who was upon his twentieth [illegible]e Thistle on the order is the Duke of [illegible] riage when the created a knight of th[illegible] Princess Louise. occasion of his ma[illegible] Prince Charming Marquis of Lorne with[illegible] whose marriage The youngest is the [illegible] on Wednesday a of the Royal Family [illegible]t of interest has in St. James's Palace [illegible]hole nation and quite remarkable amo[illegible]dding presents been evinced by the w[illegible] one which he whose numberless [illegible]insignia of the probably contain onl[illegible] noble order of values more than the [illegible]n to those mostancient and most [illegible]e are thirteen the Thistle. In additi[illegible] with the years tioned above ther[illegible] appointed are K. T.'s whose names [illegible]), Earl of Rosein which they were [illegible]me (1899, Marquis of Montrose (187[illegible] Lord Balfour of bery (1895), Earl of H[illegible] of Erroll (1901), quis of Zetland (1902) [illegible] 1902), Earl of Had- Burleigh (1901), Ear[illegible] of Aberdeen (1908), Duke of Roxburghe [illegible] Dalzill (1909), Earl dington (1902), Earl [illegible]e (1911), and Lord Lord Hamilton of [illegible] will be seen, peers. of Mar and Kelt[illegible]en a case of "No Reay (1911)—all, i[illegible]ply" and it is whisp- Hitherto it has b[illegible] ple either directly or commoners need a[illegible] ered that peo[illegible]

through friends "at court" do apply for these things, but if the present tendency towards democratization of all our institutions should continue and develop.—I say "tendency" advisedly—we may yet like to see a RamsayMacDonald or a Keir Hardie gazetted as a knight of the Thistle. *Apropos* of asking for honours there was an ingenuous letter in yesterday's *Morning Post* which is instructive in more ways than one. The writer says:—My family happens to hold the Parliamentary record of being longest in the House without a break, I believe about 150 years, and on one uncle's retirement—being succeeded by another—his successor asked for a Privy Councillorship, which was not granted. The course of time brought a unique specimen of the family in the shape of a Home Ruler to the front, and although he never entered Parliament, the coveted position was awarded to him by the present Government. What the fact of the "unique specimen" never having sat in Parliament has to do with it I do not know; but although Privy Councillorships are sometimes conferred for reasons perfectly unintelligible to the average well informed man I never heard that mere length of service at Westminister was one of them. In my young days a Privy Councillorship was looked upon by outstanding politicians who did not aspire to the peerage as something quite out of the common. Some extraordinarily unsuitable persons have however in recent years acquired the privilege of being addressed as 'Right Honourable" and I am inclined to doubt, if in the eyes of most people it is a much greater honour to be a Privy Councillor than—well I will leave the reader to supply the name of what he considers the least valuable of these decorations.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

"Not a six pence more! So said the Lord Mayor of London at a meeting of the Corporation yesterday when certain common councilmen not unnaturally wished to receive assurances that in the future the city funds would not be drawn upon to keep the Sydenham white elephant on its last legs. The Lord Mayor maintained that the Palace ought to be maintained out of revenue and so it ought; but will it? I shall be much surprised if it is. To run a great show like the Crystal Palace is a very big job and if amateurs succeed where experts have failed well it will only be by a miracle. "If it cannot be run" said London's Chief Magistrate "it must be pulled down and the grounds viewed as an open space for the people." Yes, but what people? Not the people of London generally but the people who live in the wealthy suburbs surrounding the Crystal Palace and who must be chuckling at the thought that their agreements are being provided for at the expense of generous and hypnotised outsiders. It is to be hoped that when the crash comes as come it will sooner or later a strong effort will be made to preserve the engineering school attached to the Palace, a branch of its work which has justified its existence and turned out a good many useful men some of whom if I am not mistaken are to be found scattered throughout India.

ALFRED HERCULES MAYHEW.

Another Indian official of the old school has passed away. I allude to [illegible] and Hon. a generation or so held in great respect throughout the province of Sind, where he successively filled the offices of Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, and Collector and Magistrate Shikarpur and Political Agent, Khairpur. He was the last of the military men State employed in the Sind Commission. To see him at his best one ought to have visited him during one of the famous horse shows that he organised at Shikarpur and where he was wont to dispense hospitality on a truly regal scale. A bachelor he lived in London and was a familiar figure in the West End, his striking appearance attracting general attention. A friend saw him in Piccadilly walking with head erect and looking the picture of health. At the Club next day he complained of a bad head-ache and went to his flat in Pall Mall Place. Shortly after arriving there he expired from heart failure. The large congregation who attended the memorial service at St. James's, Piccadilly, yesterday testified to the regard felt for him by a very numerous circle. Amongst those present were many former Sindis, including Sir Arthur Trevor, Sir Charles Ollivant, and Dr. John Pollen. Mr. W. Porteous late I.C.S. (Bombay) and Colonel Pitcher were also noticed. The funeral afterwards took place at Golders Green. He was in his seventy-first year.

THE OLYMPIC FUND.

The response to this appeal is still very slow and Sir Conan Doyle, thinks this is to be explained by the idea in the minds of the public that as the games are three years distant it is not necessary to hurry with their contributions. This may be partly the reason, but I doubt if it is the principal reason. Nor do I think the slackness can be attributed to the growing feeling that as a nation we pay too much attention to athletics and that the time has come when more thought should be given to improving the mind and less to developing the muscles. Those who take this view are far from wishing that our cricket fields and football grounds should be turned into allotments for Mr. George's village serfs and maintain that we were very well before the establishment of what Mr. Frederic Harrison, no scoil—apart though a philosopher, calls the swagger cosmopolitan circuses." Mr. Harrison by the way replies to Sir Conan Doyle's lamentations by suggesting that the fund which is not much over £9,000 would go better if the committee would announce that this would be the last of the "Olympic Games" so far as this country is concerned; if the Committee would reduce their fund by at least one half; if they declined to enter a miscellaneous list of fancy competitions" and would reduce the competitors to moderate number. He complains and I think complains reasonably of the publication of a single sentence extracted from his letter to the Duke of Westminister (marked personal) and says it is "an example of the sharp practice encouraged by these Games" He adds: "They may be Olympic, but they are not English. It is not 'cricket' as we used to play it at Oxford in the fifties." As the letter was marked personal it must have been seen by the Duke whose sentence in face of Mr. Harrisons accusation is rather curious.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR.

Sir Thomas Brock, R.A., has almost completed his bust of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and those who have seen it

(Continued on page 12.)

# The Bombay Gazette
## LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, [illegible]VEMBER [illegible], 1913.


# A COMMERCIAL MONTE CRISTO

## GREAT NEW SERIAL.

BY

**PAUL TRENT.**

Author of "Right Against Might," "The Vow," "The Home Secretary," "A Wife by Purchase," etc.

CHARACTERS IN THE STORY.

Max Logan, the hero of the story, while at Oxford is suddenly bereaved of his father, a great financier, who has been ruined by

Ladram Hawke a millionaire speculator. Max charges him with being his father's murderer by deliberately ruining him, and, although compelled to earn his own living, threatens to make Hawke suffer some day. Max succeeds in getting a situation in a shipping office at Liverpool, where his industry wins the praise of the managing director,

Mr. Layburn. There he also meets an old college chum,

Parmeter, whose father has died and left him the whole of the business of the Green Funnel Line. Parmeter who is wealthy and hates business, offers Max the managership of the Line, a post which Max accepts when he learns that Hawke is engineering a big shipping combine. Both Parmeter and Layburn are inclined to accept the extravagant price Hawke offers for their shipping concerns, but both had given a three months' option which has almost expired, to

Henry Alston, a presumbly poor man with whom Max lives, and who owes a debt of gratitude to the latter for saving his life when nearly run over by a tram car. Matters are further complicated by a meeting which takes place at Parmeter's house between Max and

Aileen Hawke, the only child of Ladram Hawke. She is greatly attracted by Max, an attraction which is mutual. But Max, with that stern resolve to ruin his father's enemy, determines to use Aileen's affection in his scheme of revenge.

### CHAPTER IV.

Ladram Hawke turned quickly to Parmeter.

"I should like to know Mr. Logan's exact position with you," he asked.

"It isn't quite defined. Anyhow, Logan has my absolute confidence, and you may take it that he will have a big say in anything I decide," Parmeter answered, with a smile.

"That's all I want to know. Are you coming, Mr. Logan?" said Hawke, and now his manner was pleasant and almost ingratiating.

"I will be back within a couple of hours." Max said to Parmeter, and then followed the millionaire to the street, where a high powered motor-car was awaiting them.

"You are not too proud to accept a lift?" Hawke said, dryly.

"Not in the least," answered Max, and gave the address to the driver.

They entered the car, which was luxuriously furnished, and Hawke produced a cigar box, which he held to Max.

"You'll smoke?"

"Thanks."

"By the by, my little girl told me she had met you, but I didn't place you for the moment. Why didn't you come and see me months ago? I was really anxious to help you for your father's sake," the millionaire said, suavely.

With difficulty Max suppressed a bitter retort, but his face was quite calm—its expression almost pleasant as he turned to his enemy.

"I have done pretty well by myself," he answered, quietly.

"You appear to have succeeded, and I offer you my hearty congratulations, but you would have done better if you had come to me. I wonder if you still have any feeling against me? Would it be possible for us to work together?"

"That is a matter that requires careful consideration," Max answered, after a pause.

"You know this man Alston?"

"Yes."

"Is he a friend of yours?"

"I think I may say so. We live together. He is now bedridden."

"Then we are sure of finding him at home," Hawke said, cheerfully. "I suppose you have considerable influence with him. If you will help me to get hold of those options I will let you in on the ground floor."

"You are very generous. What are you offering me?"

"I should have to consult my partners before naming any definite figure. Anyhow, I could promise to make you a richman. This isn't the only business we could do together. Besides, my girl seems to have taken a fancy to you. If we work in common there's no telling what may happen in the future."

Max realized that Hawke was deliberately holding out bribes, but he succeeded in appearing sufficiently grateful, and the millionaire was quiet deceived by his manner.

The car pulled up before the house, which Hawke regarded in astonishment.

"You don't mean to say you live here—you and Alston?"

"We do, and are quite comfortable," Max answered, dryly. "If you don't mind I'll go and have a word with Mr. Alston. Please stay in the car, and I'll call out when he is ready for you."

"I would rather go in with you," Hawke said, with evident suspicion.

"You had better let me handle it in my own way. Haven't you offered me a sufficient inducement to make me anxious for success? Please stay where you are."

The millionaire sat down again, but there was a scowl on his face. Max hastened upstairs, and Alston looked up eagerly when he entered

"What's happened? Why are you back?" he asked anxiously

"Ladram Hawke is outside. He wants those options of yours."

"Then he can't have them," Mr Alston answered, curtly.

"But I shouldn't tell him so. Remember that the options only have a month to run. Will you follow my advice?"

"I think so," Mr. Alston answered, cautiously.

"Then bargain with him. Lead him to think you will sell, but pretend to hold out for more money. That'll give us time to act."

"You have some plan?"

"Yes. I haven't settled all the details, but I think I shall come out on top. I'd better bring him in. It's important he should not suspect anything."

"I will see him," Mr. Alston said, in a low voice. His face had grown white, but his eyes were very bright.

Ladram strode into the room, and Max introduced him, but Mr. Alston pretended not to see the outstretched hand, and his face was turned away.

"You want to buy my options?" the latter began.

"Yes, but of course, they're not worth much as there is so little time to run. I've only to wait a month, and then I can deal direct with the principals. I may say that they are both anxious to do business with me," Hawke said, pleasantly

"What do you offer me?"

"Shares in the combine—say five thousand,"

"And what will be the capital of the combine?"

"That hasn't been definitely fixed, but, of course, it will be large."

"I want fifty thousand in cash," Mr. Alston said, very quietly.

Ladram Hawke laughed heartily, but he examined Mr. Alston more attentively.

"Haven't we met before? There's something familiar, but I can't place you," he said, in a puzzled voice.

"I want fifty thousand in cash," Mr. Alston repeated, coldly

"If that's your idea we needn't discuss it further. It'll be cheaper to wait a few weeks. However, if you change your mind, a line to the Adelphi Hotel will find me for the present."

"Mr. Alston, don't you think you had better be more reasonable?" broke in Max.

"I have stated my terms."

"You are asking far too much," persisted Max. "Can't I persuade you to be more reasonable?"

"I've nothing more to say," rejoined Mr. Alston, and he turned his back on them.

"It's no use waiting any longer. Come along, Logan," Hawke cried, impatiently, and Max followed, but he had found an opportunity of exchanging an understanding look with his friend.

"The man's a fool," Hawke said, angrily, when they were once more seated in the car. "But, thank Heaven, he's bedridden. You must keep a sharp eye on him, Logan, and see that no one gets hold of him. You may as well have another shot with him to-night. I'd give twenty thousand in cash to get hold of those options at once. I shan't feel safe till I have them in my hands."

"Cant you complete your combine without Layburns and the Green Funnel Line?" asked Max, with assumed indifference.

"I must have them. The American Mercantile Trust will soon be after them. That's what frightens me—that they may get hold of Alston. By the by, you'll come back to lunch with me at the Adelphi?"

"I ought to go to the office."

"Parmeter can spare you for a couple of hours—or I can 'phone him to join us."

"You are very good, but—"

"My daughter will be there," Hawke broke in, as though that fact disposed of the matter finally, and Max said no more.

The millionaire had a private suite, and Aileen was in the drawing-room when they arrived.

"I've brought a friend to lunch," Hawke said, and smiled to himself as they greeted one another.

A quarter of an hour later, Parmeter joined them, and Hawke held him in conversation, so that Max was compelled to talk to Aileen. Her eyes were bright and she made no attempt to conceal her pleasure at being with him. And he deliberately continued to make love to her. Once or twice he was filled with compunction, but the sight of Ladram Hawke hardened him, and he proceeded to lay siege to her heart.

"We start house-hunting to-morrow—at least, I do. Father has decided to take a country place in Cheshire. He expects to spend a good deal of time in Liverpool," she announced.

"That will be very nice. I shall be able to see you," he answered, in a low voice; and she flushed with delight.

"Logan, you'll dine with us to-night" Hawke broke in.

Parmeter smiled a little as he heard Max accept the invitation, and after lunch he left almost at once.

"Don't hurry back," he said to Max. "I shan't be at the office for at least an hour."

And then Hawke excused himself on the plea of having to write letters. "Don't hurry away," he added, and Max was alone with Aileen. At first she was very shy, but he drew her on to speak of her school days in France; and soon she was talking with animation. His eyes rested on her reflectively, and he could detect no trace of her father. There was no suggestion of Jewish blood, and her complexion was inclined to be fair. Her eyes were either blue or grey, and full of expression.

"I wish you would tell me something about yourself. You don't look at all like a business man," she said, timidly.

"During the last twelve months I've worked as a clerk at two pounds a week. My father lost all his money—and died. That's my life."

"But now things are different. Mr. Parmeter told me you were joining him."

"That's so."

"Besides, father likes you. He could help you, if you wanted help"

And then their eyes met, but hers were snatched away hurriedly, and he saw that her face had become deeply flushed. The glance had told him that he was succeeding only too well, and again a feeling of shame gripped him. What right had he to cause this girl pain in pursuit of his own ends?—she had not injured him

"Your father seems very fond of you."

"Yes, he spoils me dreadfully. I can't understand why he would never have me home for the holidays. Of course the sisters were very kind, but one misses a home—and a father and mother—I never knew my mother," she added, simply.

"And I never knew mine. But I loved my father. We were friends."

Then they remained silent, and Max became deep in thought, quite forgetting the girl who was waiting anxiously for him to speak. Had he succeeded in deceiving Ladram Hawke? Did the millionaire believe that he had forgotten the past? It was essential that he should not suspect that he (Max) was his enemy. Yes, he could effectually blind him by pretending to be in love with Aileen.

"You are very silent," she broke in, shyly.

"Forgive me. I've a lot to think about just now. I must get back to the office. Good-bye."

"Good bye—till dinner-time," she answered, and gave him her hand, which he held for an instant.

Max walked back to the office, and his shame deepened.

"I deserve to be kicked," he muttered to himself.

But still he had no temptation to abandon his plan. After all, she was Ladram Hawke's daughter. She was his flesh and blood, and it was only right that she should suffer for her father's sins.

### CHAPTER V.

When Logan reached the offices of the Green Funnel Line Parmeter was there, and with him was a solicitor.

"We've been discussing the heads of your agreement," Parmeter remarked and handed to Max a sheet of notepaper.

"Your terms are quite satisfactory," Logan said, in a few moments. "But I am more anxious to have full authority than to make money immediately."

"I have been pointing out to Mr. Parmeter that you are rather young to possess so great a responsibility," the solicitor remarked, gravely.

"The position is not one of my seeking. I believe that I am capable of looking after Mr. Parmeter's interests—in fact, I am confident that I can considerably add to his fortune."

"I trust Mr. Logan. Let him have what he wants," Parmeter broke in, impetuously.

"Very well. The agreement shall be ready for signature in the morning," the solicitor answered, and bowing, left the room.

They were silent for a while, but at last Logan spoke.

"Most people would think that you have acted very foolishly," he said, quietly.

"I've heaps of money outside the business, and it wouldn't hurt me much if you made a mess of things. But I don't think you will. Anyhow, Logan, you've got your chance and I believe you'll make good."

"I'll do my best. You've been very good to me, and I'm grateful. Perhaps I ought to tell you that I intend to tackle Hawke."

"Then it'll be amusing to watch the fight. But it won't do you any good with the fair Aileen if you fall foul of her father. Have you thought of that?"

"I have."

"Well, its your trouble. Now I'd better introduce you to the staff. After to-day I want to feel that I am clear of the business. You'll soon get the hang of things," Parmeter said, cheerfully.

Max found the introduction somewhat trying, for he anticipated jealousy; but his quiet air of power was impressive, and he met with a better reception than he had expected.

After leaving the office he committed the extravagance of hiring a taxi-cab to take him home. He smiled ruefully as he examined his evening clothes, and decided that it would be advisable to order a complete outfit. After he was dressed he explained to Mr. Alston what had happened, and the old man seemed delighted at his success.

"You are not feeling worse?" Max asked, suddenly. "If you like, I will wire to Hawke and tell him I can't dine with him to-night."

"Nonsense! I'm all right. I've been rather overdoing it this afternoon. I've been writing a great deal, and am tired."

"I will get back as soon as I can."

"Don't hurry. By the by, I wish you would take charge of this key. It opens the despatch-box in which I keep the options. There is also a letter addressed to yourself, and if anything happens to me—"

"You mustn't get morbid. You've years of life yet," Max said, cheerfully.

"Still, I wish you would take the key," Mr. Alston said, quietly.

"Very well. Now I must hurry away. I've a taxi ticking out 'tuppences' and I can't yet realize that I've a decent salary."

"This last year will prove invaluable to you, Max. It's taught you the value of money, and when you are a millionaire—"

Logan broke in with a hearty laugh and rested his hands affectionately on Mr. Alston's shoulder.

"You've been very good to an old man, and I'm grateful. If I had had a son such as yourself—then——"

Mr. Alston broke off with a sigh, and there was real affection in his eyes as they rested on Max.

"No son could have been kinder. Good night, my boy."

"Good night, sir," Max answered, and pressed Mr. Alston's hand.

But he was not altogether happy as he drove to the Adelphi Hotel, for he was becoming still more ashamed of the part that he was playing. His conscience would acquit him of anything that he did to injure Ladram Hawke, but with Aileen it was very different. She had been such an easy victim, and, after all, she was innocent of any wrong-doing. And yet it was necessary that her father should be deceived, and the easiest way of doing so was by making love to his daughter.

Hawke was in the sitting-room alone and at once began to question him eagerly.

"Have you been able to do anything with the old man?"

"I thought it wiser not to say anything."

"Perhaps you are right. But didn't Alston give any sign that he wished to negotiate? Didn't you tell him you were dining with me?"

"Yes. But he said nothing."

"I don't like it a bit. I shall know no peace until I have those options in my own hands," Hawke, said, and Logan looked at him keenly.

"This combine means a great deal to you," the latter remarked, quietly.

"To be frank, it does. More than I like to think. I've laid myself out to make a lot of money."

"And if the combine fails you will lose heavily? But, of course, it can make no material difference to you. Your eggs are not all in one basket?"

"By no means. But I've got more than I like in this business. Many a millionaire's wealth is represented by paper, which at times is difficult to realize. But you seem mighty curious," Hawke cried, with sudden suspicion.

"Isn't Miss Hawke dining with us?" Logan asked.

And the millionaire's suspicions were at once allayed, for he imagined that Logan's questions had been animated by his interest in the financial position of one who might be a future father-in-law, and he thought the more of Max for his caution.

"She will be with us very soon," Hawke answered, with an indulgent smiles.

It was a curious trait of the millionaire's character that, although he loved money, wealth was not the first consideration in the choice of a husband for his daughter. He had seen a good deal of the shady side of life, and had had a hand in the making of some unhappy marriages, which had been brought about in the furtherence of his schemes. But he possessed a hidden vein of sentiment that had caused him to decide that Aileen should marry a clean-living, honourable man, and such he judged Max Logan to be. In fact, he had a liking for the son of the man he had ruined, perhaps because Max Logan possessed many of the qualities that he himself, lacked. Besides, he would be able to provide all the money that was necessary if the combine went through. And success would also bring wealth to Max.

When Aileen came in Max became embarrassed, for he was moved by her beauty for the first time, and he found himself wishing that she was not the daughter of Ladram Hawke. There was a gentle look of appeal in her eyes that caused him acute discomfort and for the moment he decided to abandon his plan of winning her love. In fact, during dinner he was very silent and Hawke once or twice looked at him keenly wondering what was the matter.

The girl, too, was distressed by his manner, and her expression was troubled for she had not yet learnt to disguise her feelings. Max Logan was the first man who had ever caused her heart to beat the more quickly. During the short time since she had been with her father, many had paid her attention, but she had scarcely been conscious of the fact.

At a sign from her father she rose and left the two men to their cigars.

Hawke lighted his Corona with great care, and then looked steadily at Logan.

"I like you. Have you forgotten that business with your father?" he asked, slowly.

"I do not find it easy to forget," Max answered, after a pause.

"I can understand that, for I've the same disposition. But, Logan, I want to know how we stand?"

"It would appear that our business interests are the same."

"I'm not thinking about business—for the moment. There is something I value more than money."

"And that is?" Max said, steadily.

"The happiness of my girl. Aileen is absolutely 'unspotted from the world.' She is innocence itself and I am afraid for her. I am a rich man, and the daughter of a rich man is not in an enviable position. She is never certain that she herself is the attraction to the man who woos her. Now, I reckon I am a good judge of character. You strike me as being a white man, and you're just the sort that I should choose to be her husband. I should feel that she was safe in your hands."

"You flatter me," Max said in a low voice, and he dared not meet the other's eyes.

"If this were a business deal, I should know how to handle you. But in a matter of sentiment I'm at a loss. Look here, Logan do you care for my girl?"

"Yes, I like her very much."

"Do you love her?"

"Love is a wide Iterm. You embarrass me, Mr. Hawke. Is it quite fair to your daughter to ask me such a question? Remember I've only known her for a very short time."

"I don't want to hurry you. But I should like to feel sure that you were on my side."

"Then you are not only considering your daughter. You bear the combine in mind?" Logan said, dryly.

"You have me there," Hawke answered with a laugh. "But it isn't the first consideration."

"Don't you think it would be wiser to let matters take their course? No man cares to have his hand forced."

"Perhaps you are right. Shall we go to the drawing room?"

Aileen was singing, and the two men sat down in silence until she had finished. Then she crossed over and addressed her father:—

"I am going to start house-hunting early in the morning."

"That's good," he said and jumped to his feet, "There's an important letter I've forgotten. I shall be back in a few minutes."

Alone with Aileen Max still remained silent.

"Mr Logan, is anything the matter?" she asked.

"No," he answered with an effort.

"I'm so glad to hear that you have settled with Mr. Parmeter. Father told me about it. He seems to have taken a fancy to you and he doesn't like many men I can understand it for you're very different to most of his friends I've met I may hardly seemed to be gentlemen."

"One must mix with all sorts and conditions in the financial world."

"I wish father would give up business. Surely he has enough money."

"One never has enough," Max answered, with a smile.

"Yet I don't believe you care very much for money," she rejoined, reflectively.

"I didn't, but after twelve months of poverty—well, one finds that money has its uses."

"I hope you'll never grow too fond of it."

As she spoke the door was thrown open and Hawke burst in.

"A doctor has just telephoned to say that Alston is very ill—dying—and he wants you immediately. Come along, Logan. We must get there at once. I must have those options," he said, hurriedly, and his manner showed great anxiety,

(To be continued.)

## ISLE AND GUILE.

The inquirer's informed
In a manner half-warmed
And in language that's equally cool
That the whole of the while
That they spent in the Isle
No one ever once spoke of Home Rule.
In the vigorous air
Of that sea-girt affair
Tis asserted by those who should know
That no mention was made
By that gathering staid
Of their dealings with Redmond and Co.

The inquirer goes on
With a smile wobegone
And a visage bewrinkled with doubt
To attempt to extract
From these masters of fact
What the dickens they *did* talk about,
And he's somewhat surprised
When he finds he's advised
In a style that is childlike and bland
That throughout all their stay
In that Isle far away
They were simply discussing the Land

The inquirer knows not
The salubrious spot
Which they picked for their autumn debate,
And a notion but dim
Is existent in him
Of the feelings that Isle would create;
But he finds it is hard
As the truth to regard
The assertion they fluently make
That they chose to ignore
The predicament sore
Brought about by the course that they take.

When you're bound to confess
That you're deep in a mess
It is well not to make any fuss,
But you laugh up your sleeve
When you bid us believe
That you choose something else to discuss.
When your plight is complete
And together you meet
Neath a drab Caledonian sky
And decide not to talk
Of the bunkers that baulk
The inquirer is sure to ask "Why?"

Can it be that they fear
If to truth they adhere
They will show that their prospects are black,
That in anguish and awe
They endeavour to draw
A deceptive scent over the track?
Can it be that in dread
Of the sword overhead
And well knowing they've made a *faux pas*
They endeavour to fool
Us concerning Home Rule
And employ a red herring-go-bragh?

Mostyn T. Pigott *in the World*.

First Hen: "What a ridiculously giddy creature that young Miss Dorking is!"

Second Hen: "Oh, she's young yet. Wait till she has known the sorrow of sitting for three weeks on a china egg and two door-knobs; she'll sober down then."

## THE WEEK AT HOME.

### FROM A WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

MY DEAR MADELINE,

London looks very gay and cheerful. Everyone has returned by now from their holidays, and they are busy telling their friends about their adventures. While I was in the country I met some friends enjoying a very original sort of holiday. The family consisted of a father and mother, and a boy of twelve. The father had been in the army and was used to tent-life. He constructed three very light rainproof tents, and bought three camp-beds of this X type, sold by the Army and Navy stores. He managed to pack the tent, the beds and an efficient cooking apparatus into his motor-car, and off he journeyed with his wife and child, and stayed the night wherever the spirit prompted him, and a good-natured farmer allowed him to hire a camping ground. I ran across him at a seaside place called Dymchurch where life is lived in a very free and easy style and where many of the inhabitants seem to be housed in disused railway carriages. If people were young, and strong, enterprising to live in a camp, which may be rolled up, and put in a motor, is really an ideal way of spending the summer months. Certainly I never met such a happy little boy as my friend's son, and when I peeped into his tent I was greatly amused to see a toy-pistol hanging over his bed. Probably every night he dreamt he was being attacked by Red Indians. There is a great deal to be said for the freedom of country life—but there seems to me more to be said for the fascination of London.

Take the shops alone; every year they grow more luxurious and more artistic. This week, for instance, is what Harrods' Stores calls his "Display Week." One could spend hours wandering about, the dress, blouse and hat departments, gazing at the dainty and bizarre wares displayed. No one asks you to buy. You meet your friends, have a chat, laugh together over the odd freaks of fashion, and grow envious at the thought of some one else securing a "creation" you feel was meant for you and for you alone. The evening dresses just now are really dreams of beauty. The dominant note of these dresses might be described as ethereal and elusive. The underskirt is satin, but over that will come a tunic of tulle or chiffon, which reaches to the knees, and is slightly stiffened. These tunics are edged with wonderful embroideries, or fur, and in the folds, panels of gold or silver lace are cunningly introduced. The out-door dresses are not very charming this year. They seem to be made of very violent colours, mustard of the brightest hue or the shade of fire; when it is dying down to embers and seem to be very popular hues. As to the hats, the leading idea seems to make yourself look like a rabbit, suddenly frightened by the sound of a gun. The favourite hat of the moment is made of black velvet, small and of an in offensive shape, but it suddenly puts out two enormous ears, cocked at any and every angle.

I went yesterday to the Private View of the International Society of Sculptors and Painters, and had a chance of seeing people clad in the latest ideas. The skirts have now grown so tight that in order to be able to move at all, they have to slit in a couple of places. These slits are provided with buttons and button-holes, but if they are to serve any useful purpose these slits must be left unbuttoned, and as petticoats have gone out of fashion, the effect is really very curious. The men, too, seem to have evolved something new in the way of fashion they wear enormous stocks instead of ties, and many seem to wear stays and coats with real waists to them. The coat is bottoned only at the waist and allows you to see a handsome waistcoat, and of course the big satin stock. The pictures though often not the central interest at a Private View were really so arresting it was impossible not to look at them. The Futurist school was much in evidence; the ambition of this style of art seems to be to imitate posters. It was hard to believe that one picture called "Le Yaguar Noir" by a French artist, Simon Bussy, was meant for anything but a joke. The background was formed of two shades of green clouds, the shade of green that happily has never yet been met with in nature. The whole idea is outrageous and unnatural, the little black beast which gives its name to this picture is a sort of nightmare animal. There were scarcely six pictures in the exhibition I would have accepted as a present. Perhaps all innovations have to go through this phase and first shock the observer before they please him. I found, curiously enough, after looking at these strange poses like effects, each figure outlined in black, withbold angles where one expects curves. I suddenly saw certain people in the gallery looking like this Futurist artist's conception of them. It is possible we have been seeing the world and its inhabitants all wrong, and only these newly arrived artists see things right. When I "escaped" from the gallery, that is the way I put it to myself, and saw familiar Bond Street waiting for me as usual, I put up a prayer to be defended from ever seeing the world as the artist of to-day sees it.—Yours, etc.,

ROSAMUND.

In a certain parish in the North England the following notice was posted on the church gates:—

"A tripe supper will be held on Saturday evening. On Sunday an address will be given by the Rev.—— Subject, 'A Night of Agony.'"

## PRETTY WOMEN IN THE SECRET SERVICE.

### CLEVER WILES OF FASCINATING SPIES.

Infatuation, treachery, pathos, and poignant tragedy figure in a marked degree in the stories of women spies who have wrested secrets from nations. Using their beauty and powers of fascination as a lure, they lead naval and military officers to betray their countries, afterwards casting aside their victims, whose careers end either with a bullet or lifelong imprisonment.

"I believe you were trapped by a woman who is the agent of some foreign country. Because I believe that, I am going to show some sort of leniency for you; but it cannot be much—the crime is too great."

It was after making these trenchant remarks that Mr. Justice Darling a short time ago sentenced George Herbert Parrott, formerly a gunner in the Navy, to four years' penal servitude for communicating naval secrets to a foreign Power.

A NOTORIOUS ADVENTURESS.

The case provided but another illustration of how women employed by foreign Powers go to work to secure naval and military secrets. Parrott made the acquaintance of a woman at a music-hall, and immediately became one of her most ardent admirers—so much so, in fact, that he forgot his duty and complied with her wishes when she asked im to provide her with information regarding secrets of the Navy.

The case calls to mind that of the notorious French beauty, La Belle Lison, who trapped a young French officer, Lieutenant Ulmo, with her charms. Finding that the lieutenant had not sufficient money to satisfy her extravagant tastes, the woman suggested to him that he might replenish his purse by selling some of his country's secrets to a foreign Power. At first he scoffed at the idea, but when she threatened to leave him he capitulated. But his betrayal was discovered before any great harm was done, and the woman who had ruined him was the principal witness to testify against him. And now Lieutenant Ulmo is spending the rest of his days behind prison bars.

MAD LOVE.

A similar story was revealed by the arrest at Kiel, in Germany, some months ago of Marie Peterson, who was suspected of being a French spy. Coming to Kiel, she cast the spell of her beauty over a non-commissioned officer named Dietrich connected with the German explosives department. He was so madly in love with her that she obtained complete ascendancy over him, and when she requested that he should tell her the situation of port mines and the formula employed by the German army in the manufacture of smokeless powder he, fearing to lose her, readily obeyed.

But Marie Peterson overreached herself. Supposed to be teaching languages, she always had a well-filled purse and spent money lavishly on clothing, jewels, and entertainment. This aroused the suspicions of the authorities, with the result that the whole plot was discovered.

TEMPTED BY BEAUTY.

A young Russian woman, Rose Petrovitch, employed as a spy by the Russian Government during the Russo-Japanese War, was one of the most daring adventuresses of modern times. Ravishingly beautiful, she was sent to Manchuria with orders to learn if possible certain details and plans regarding the guns and movements of the Japanese army and navy. She met a young officer, who at once became her devoted slave until, maddened by her beauty and infatuated with the prospect of becoming her husband, he played into her hands, threw discretion, loyalty, and patriotism to the winds, and agreed to furnish the information she sought.

WHAT WAS THEIR FATE?

A fellow-officer, however, in some mysterious way learnt of the plans of Rose Petrovitch and her Japanese lover. He at once brought the matter to the attention of his superior officer, who found that his country was about to be betrayed. The following morning the couple disappeared, apparently meeting with a merciless fate, for they have never since been seen or heard of.

A very ingenious game was that played by Jeanne Renee a remarkably beautiful woman, who opened an opium den at Toulon where she endeavoured to entrap naval men and cause them to reveal secrets of the French navy. Among the men who visited the den was Adrian Julien, a naval mechanic, employed in the workshops of the French navy. Julien promptly lost his heart to the fair adventuress, and, working on his sympathy and devotion, she sought to induce him to reveal to her secrets regarding some of the French submarines. Fortunately for Julien his regard for duty was stronger than his love and he reported the attempted bribery to his superior. The beautiful spy was promptly arrested and to-day languishes in a French prison.


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# SINGLETON'S ORDERLY.

## THE STORY OF A SOLDIER'S DEVOTION.

BY H. GRAHAME RICHARDS.

It is hardly befitting to speak ill of a man who has done a great and good thing. Yet I think it better to be plainly straightforward rather than permit you to misconceive Matheson's character. And this compels me to state immediately that of all the soldier blackguards and bullies that ever existed Matheson was the greatest. He was his Colonel's living nightmare; he was the blackest of all the black sheep in a regiment which was at once the dread and despair of the Army chaplains. He used to assert with pride that he had done more "cells" and "pack drills" than any other six men in the regiment combined. If anyone was so unwise as to dispute him this dubious honour that individual usually enjoyed a protracted hospital holiday. For Matheson was as magnificent a specimen of muscular manhood as you might hope to see outside the Guards.

His early life-history was wrapped in mists. He had come to self-consciousness in a charitable institution for the preservation of foundlings and similar evenly-odd waifments. There he was labelled Matheson, probably because, in such circumstances one name is as good as another. Duly he drifted into the Army but the dire necessity which induced him to take this extreme step he would never reveal not even in drink. It is certain that had he so willed, he could have risen to great heights. Somewhere far down in the man good existed, displaying itself in rare streaks. Instinctively, and without consideration of justice, he always took the weaker side in a quarrel. Then again, though he was afraid of nothing on earth or in heaven, he never forgot himself where an officer was concerned. When the summer heat of Naipore drove Saunders, the regimental heavy-weight, running amuck with a loaded rifle, it was Matheson who, single-handed, fixed him up, and, in doing so, saved his Captain's life and got two bullets in his own carcass. But he did it for the pure sport and not merely to preserve his officer, who, according to his theory, should have been competent to preserve himself. However, the regiment remembered this and similar incidents, and that explains why the British Army continued to tolerate him.

"There is good in the man and it will appear one of these days," the chaplain always stubbornly maintained. And, as he was a man of profound experience whose word there was no gainsaying, all the world waited, striving hard not to despair in the meantime. The advent of Singleton justified the chaplain.

Captain Horace Singleton was drafted to us while we were at Gulia. He was, we discovered, a short, bald, tubby man, with pronounced views on most things under the sun. Particularly he prided himself on his management of men. At mess, on the night of his arrival, we told him of the impossible Matheson, then doing "cells" for some minor transgression. Singleton laughed at us. He did not call us fools outright, but his innuendoes left us with that impression. Then for two hours he persisted in telling us stories of the men who owed their regeneration to him. Finally he requested that Matheson might be made orderly to him. The Colonel, who had been comfortably dozing, sat upright at this, and as it appeared to be the best and promptest way of obtaining revenge agreed to the proposition with alacrity.

And this was the way in which Matheson came into Babs's life.

It was certainly incomprehensible seeing that in the course of her short life Babs, as she was called, had been caressed by the greatest people in the land, that she should have chosen to fix her infantile affections on Matheson. Such, however, was the case, and in the course of months the friendship between them ripened into mutual adoration. At all hours of the day, in all manner of places, Matheson was to be found blowing soap bubbles until he was blue in the face or on his hands and knees playing wild beasts until he was more dizzy than canteen beer had ever made him, or twisting all the animals of the Ark out of a handkerchief. He spent months carving her a model Buddhist temple of old cigar-boxes, and attended each evening when she put her doll to bed inside it. I saw that same old, tattered, wooden temple last year amid her wedding gifts when she was married to Viscount Dorrington—but that's apart from the story. Unfortunately, the love that had come into his life did not in the least improve Matheson's general habits. He was as impervious to Singleton's disciplinarian as an elephant to a bee sting. It is true he was seen but rarely at the canteen. The fact, discovered later, that he helped himself liberally to the Captain's whisky, however, accounted for this remarkable abstinence. Toppling through the day deprived him of all appetite for nocturnal debauchery. Since Singleton's arrival, he had not once been found hopelessly drunk, a phenomenon for which the Captain took full credit.

"You see," he said to the Sub one day, "the man's overwhelming fondness for my child shows that he is not altogether impossible, and it is on that assumption I act. What's yours, whisky?"

"Thanks," answered the Sub, stretching himself full length in a chair.

Then, to his amazement the Sub discovered that his superior officer found it necessary to look away his spirits. For he took a bunch of keys from his pocket, unlocked a cupboard, and still expatiating, produced a decanter. In the middle of a sentence he broke off abruptly and stood staring at the decanter as does a man at a live bomb. It was empty. The Sub, had the tact to appear sublimely unconscious of anything untoward. Not so Singleton, who became uncomfortably red, and rang the bell.

"When I locked this decanter away this morning it was full," he said to the maid.

"Yes, sir," answered the maid. "I saw it myself."

"Well, I haven't touched it since, and now it is empty. How do you account for that?"

"I really don't know, sir." The girl flushed a little. "But perhaps Private——"

"Ah, yes!" interrupted the Captain, hastily. "Bring me another bottle," and, deeply crimson now, he excused himself to his visitor and followed the girl out of the room.

The Sub was still grinning to himself when a strange noise from the garden attracted his attention. He stepped out to investigate and found Private Matheson snugly ensconced in a wheelbarrow in the shade of some bushes, placidly snoring. The pervading aroma was not to be mistaken.

The trouble in barracks occurred shortly after this. There was no music at all in Matheson's composition. The noise he made resembled nothing so much as a motor-dray going over a newly-turned road. Yet Babs liked him to sing, so sing he did. But this was not the worst. He took to composing lullabies and practising them by night. He would sit up at three o'clock in the morning and commence to bellow forth his doggerel. And if any one ventured to protest he would grow:—

"You call me 'Tae Nurse,' do you, That's asking for it, that is! And you've got to put up with it, whether you like it or not. If anyone wants to fight, of course——!"

Then he would go on worse than ever until the

man lay swearing, fuming, and groaning aloud to drown his noise. Nothing would stop him. He was called, confined to barracks, put through endless punishment drills, and still he persisted. Serious trouble seemed inevitable, for in summer-time on the plains a man is no more than half responsible, and the slightest irritation is often sufficient to drive one stark mad. One day the happy idea struck Mrs Singleton to prime Babs. Accordingly, the child sought out Matheson the next morning and:—

"You must promise," said she.

"Of course, I must," he agreed cheerfully.

"I won't kiss you again if you don't? You are not to sing."

Poor Matheson looked as though he had been hurt physically.

"I mean at night—only to me in the day," she added.

He brightened a little. "I promise," he answered, gruffly. "You'll kiss me now?"

So the nocturnal concerts came to an end.

Babs was in her ninth year when the report came through that trouble was promising in the North. The scattered hill tribes, it was said were combining under the leadership of the Afghans. Russian back-stair diplomacy was suspected, and a pessimistic view was entertained in official circles. To the delight of every man in the regiment we were commanded to hold ourselves in instant readiness for hill service. But our pleasant anticipations evaporated as the sultry months slid by and nothing more than isolated skirmishes occurred. Then, simultaneously, arrived the news of the Fort Musgarry atrocity, and our orders for marching within the week.

Matheson, of course, availed himself liberally of the leave which was freely granted for the first few days following the receipt of the great news. He lived in a chaotic state of inebriation, generally returning to the barracks about midnight, and proving even more obstreperous than was usual. The first and last quarrel between Babs and himself arose out of this business. She, always precocious, was now rapidly developing opinions about things, and when, one afternoon, she encountered Matheson most hopelessly and helplessly drunk, she reproved him. Further, when he was sober and penitent, she severely told him to go away and never speak to her again. Now, where the child was concerned Matheson extraordinarily astute in most matters, had become an absolute fool. She was, perhaps, the only thing he had ever loved; the love she had lavished on him was all he had known in his desperately hard life. He thought he had killed for all time her affection for him, and the thought made him desperate. Otherwise I am sure he would never have been so mad as to steal Mrs. Singleton's purse. That was what he did.

The purse had carelessly been left lying on the sitting-room table. An hour before sunset it was reported to be missing. At the same time came the news that some time during the afternoon Matheson had broken barrack. To everyone the conclusion seemed obvious, and a corporal and two men were dispatched to find the delinquent. Hardly had they departed when Babs, frantic in her distress, saw Matheson coming reeling and staggering across the barrack yard to vanish into the stables. If anyone else saw him, nothing was said; every man is entitled to do and himself, and manifestly Matheson was speechless. So they let him sleep.

Babs's hand touched his cheek and awakened him who the soft light of the before night was on the land. He had, in his drunken stupor, been babbling of her and sobbing; she was very, very still now, as children are before the incomprehensible.

"Matheson," she commanded, "put your head in a bucket of water."

He did so, and afterwards sat beside her on the straw, his face still streaming. She said:—

"Are people who tell stories very wicked?"

"It's the wickedest thing on earth to tell lies," he asserted huskily; for, where she was concerned, there never was sterner moralist.

She was silent awhile, plucking at the straw. Then: "Matheson dear, would you ever, ever tell Babs a lie?"

"S'welp—I'd cut my heart out first, little Babs," he answered, with the tremulousness of alcoholic poisoning.

"Then give me the purse," she said, and gazed at him seriously as he bent over her, his eyes beginning to glow redly, his hot breath full in her face. A long while they remained so amid the gloom, then he dropped his head with half a groan and kissed her little hand. The next moment the purse was in her lap.

"Now I want you to promise," she proceeded, calmly.

"Of course," he responded, as usual. "When they ask you if you took the purse—they are looking for you everywhere—you are not to answer. You are not to say a word all the time—will you?"

He knitted his brows in an attempt to think the problem out, but could not.

"I promise," he said at last.

She kissed him then. "Good night, and remember!" she said. "There are only two more days before you go away," and she sped out into the gathering gloom, a train [illegible] leaving Matheson gazing dazedly at the hand on which a warm tear had plashed.

We were at mess when Babs came in upon us. She walked right up to her father and placed the purse beside him.

"I took it," she said. "It was not Matheson."

Singleton for some minutes was too flabbergasted to speak. It was the Colonel who asked:—

"And why did you take it?"

With her little hands clasped behind her she regarded him gravely.

"Because you are all going away," she replied, "and all the men have been giving me presents, and I wanted to give them presents, too."

We were silent, each one of us quite unconvinced, yet not knowing what to say.

"Some of the money is missing," announced Singleton, after a long pause.

"I gave it to Mathie," she retorted, instantly.

Of course, we all knew she was lying, and the ensuing silence was awkward. The Sub., who was a sportsman right through, chimed in:—

"Poor Matheson! Give a dog a bad name—!"

"I was convinced the fellow would not steal," said Singleton, shamefacedly.

"A happy ending to a very unhappy incident," said the Colonel, smiling.

And so Matheson, who had been arrested, was released, and the matter, as far as we were concerned, came to an end. But for those chiefly concerned is could have no end. I believe Matheson would have opened his veins at her bidding after that had she asked him to do so. She did not ask that of him, however, but something very different.

On the morning of the day of our departure she found her mother sobbing pitifully at the possibility of a premature widowhood. For a time Babs wept to keep her company, then she stole away to find her chum.

"Dear Mathie," she responded, to his quick question, "it is because mother thinks dada will be killed."

He laughingly reassured her. A tinge of jealousy made him add:—

"It's much more likely I shall be."

She snuggled her damp nose against his rough cheek, shaking her head confidently.

"Oh, no! You won't be killed. But dada can't ride like you, nor shoot like you, nor do anything like you. He told mother a long time ago he was getting so fat that a blind man wouldn't miss him on a dark night. I never before knew how much I loved him," she concluded, naively.

"I'll take care of him for you," said Matheson, cheerfully.

"You promise, really and truly?"

"Of course!"

Still she was not satisfied. She put her mouth to his ear and whispered, in an awed tone:—

"Mathie, dear, will you swear not to let them kill him?"

He stared out over the sunlit plain for a few moments before replying, solemnly:—

"I swear they'll have to kill me before they kill him, little Babs. I can't say more than that."

She flung her arms ecstatically around his neck. "And they'll never kill my Mathie," she cried. "He's far too brave!"

That was the way in which Matheson became appointed nurse to Captain Horace Singleton. The oath to him was the most serious business of his life, and to the very letter he fulfilled it. As day after day we pushed up into the hills, skirmishing always advancing slowly he became the Captain's shadow. On the rare occasions when the cavalry would charge, he broke ranks and thundered away at his heels or rode stirrup to stirrup with him. More than once his untiring arm and unfailing eye saved the Captain's life. Yet in those few weeks I think Singleton used more bad language than in the rest of his life put together. Considering how unmercifully we twitted him about the business, it is not surprising that he should hotly resent the chaperonage. He said things to Matheson which the mildest man in the regiment would not have tolerated passively. But Matheson's jaw only grew the harder in grim determination, his smile never failed. Perhaps, in after years, the Captain bitterly repented his harshness. Any other man would have done, I am sure. For when, on the heatest day of all we swung to the gallop in the face of big guns are, faithful Matheson's knee was touching his Captain's as they tore away. They disappeared together into the smoke-pall of rifle-fire twenty yards ahead of us. When we came through, the brown hillside above was green with lyddite flashes. Death hailed down upon us, decimating, moralizing us in a minutes space. Yet still there was time before we went hurtling backwards and downwards for the word to go around that away to the left Matheson was down, his shoulder smashed, his face unrecognizable. In the frantic, disorganized hurry which was our retreat; it was the Sub who hoisted the man across his saddle and brought him safely through.

The surgeon came into the mess tent late in the night. His lips were bleeding and he bore other marks of violence.

"The man's a fiend incarnate," he said, and gulped down a glass of water.

We knew, of course, whom he meant.

"He became conscious a quarter of an hour ago and his first words were for Singleton. Some fool said he was missing. Matheson was off his mattress like a flash, dazed as he was with pain and morphia. I rushed up in time to see him smash one man in the face with a basin and kick the second who tried to stop him into oblivion. Unfortunately, I too was in the way, and when I got on my feet again, the lunatic had snatched up a sword and revolver with his one serviceable hand and had vanished into the darkness. He was raving like a lunatic about Babs and his oath, and——"

The surgeon drank more water, while a long silence fell on us.

"Poor Matheson!" said the Sub., very softly, at last. "The snipers are out, too! I won't turn in for a bit—to think of the poor fellow out there, looking for his charge! I'll stake my reputation he will find him, too if he's alive.

It was strange how kindly we all regarded our black sheep now when the conviction was strong on us that the regiment would know him no more. He and his escapades had been our diversion through the slow dragging months and years of do nothing. How great a part he had played in our lives we only realized in those moments. So we sat waiting.

The Sub, was very busy with the decanter when revolver shots, six of them, rang out, and high up on the hill side we caught the flashes.

"Matheson signalling," cried the Sub. "Quick: he's found Singleton."

In little more than a minute twenty of us tore away at breakneck speed for the spot where the flashes had been seen. Hardly had we started when a perfect fusillade of rifle shot storm down from above and the night stillness was rent by howls and yells. It was a race now between the hillsmen and ourselves. And the natives were first.

When we came to Matheson he was back to a rock, fighting like a fury laughing and joking horribly. Behind his legs half under the boulder, was Singleton jabbing feebly with his sword at the natives. Without pause we were among them—there were thirty at least, and more stealing up—but we were too late to save Singleton. A wounded native raised himself and caught him in the chest just as the others broke before us and turned to fly.

Already bleeding from a dozen fresh wounds, Matheson collapsed without a sound and lay furiously hamstrung up.

He was gasping out his last breaths when the chase ended and we came back. Singleton, forgetful of his own severe wounds, had crawled to him and was sobbing over him in his weakness.

"He tied me up with his own bandages," he said, pitifully. But we could see for ourselves.

Suddenly Matheson's muscles grew rigid as he half-raised himself.

"Babs—you will kiss me now—I swear it, little Babs—the purse——" He gasped and fell back dead.

We stood bareheaded, very silent.

"Hois his body across my saddle," commanded the Sub, harshly, and no one questioned.

In this fashion we brought back the man who had been the biggest blackguard in the regiment.

And at dawn we buried him with regimental honours, whilst men he had thrashed tightened their belts and stared grim faced up the hill-side, inwardly vowing to avenge the man who though a blackguard, had, in dying, become their hero.

## WHAT THE TABLET WOULD SAY.

It has been often said that the familiar whimsicalities of the great Russian pianist are assumed merely for stage use, but a story just reported from Vienna proves conclusively that De Pachmann's merry humour—although in this instance delightfully malicious—is by no means excluded from his private life.

The tale runs that De Pachmann and Goldmark, the famous opera composer met in front of the latter's Vienna home a short time ago. Goldmark is a most estimable old gentleman and a writer of exceptionally brilliant and melodious music, but his one great fault is most overwhelming conceit, a trait which often gives his friends occasion for much merriment at his expense. As De Pachmann and Goldmark walked away from the composer's house the pianist pointed backward over his shoulder, and said:—

"That modest little edifice will be signally distinguished some day after you are dead."

"Indeed," murmured Goldmark, blushing with pleasure.

"Yes," continued De Pachmann. "They will decorate it with a tablet."

"And pray what do you suppose they will say on the tablet after I am dead?" asked the composer, eagerly.

"To let" was De Pachmann's pithy reply as he scuttled across the street.

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## IN THE WEST COUNTRY.

Acheham stretches itself in long length up the hill, as the postman and carrier know to their cost. The village clings to the side of the hill; the first house being built low down in the ravine, through which a pretty rivulet chatters and winds to meet big brother Severn. The highest house standing amidst its parks and woods, dominating its poorer neighbours, and holding itself aloof from closer scrutiny. The village road ending—a bridle path leads past lonely sheep farms to the top of the hill, where stands the beacon, round which in days gone by the fires were lighted. From this height, on a clear day, can be seen the silvery line of the Bristol Channel, with its surrounding heights, and the great vessels ploughing their way to distant lands. Midway up the hill, on a small plateau, lies the largest cluster of houses, separated from each other by a thick-set priret hedge, over the top of which can be seen sweet old-world gardens, with beautiful herbaceous borders, while the trim little kitchen gardens and orchards stretch away to join the fields at the back. The white road stretches in front of the village, the only house on the other side and built in a hollow on the summit of the ravine, so that it in no wise hides the view of the opposing hills, being a low whitewashed farm-house, with its attendant stack yard and cow-sheds. On one of the buildings, which had an ecclesiastical look, was an old sun-dial, bearing the inscription, "Delay not—Time flies." It had, I know not how, escaped the hands of the repairer. The farm lay sleeping in the afternoon sun—indeed the whole place might have been part of the "Chateau de la Belle du Bois dormant," so still was it. Since the clang of the village bell—which had called the rosy laughing bairns to school had ceased, not a sound had disturbed the perfect stillness save the lowing of cattle, or the distant barking of a shepherd dog on the heights above. I had sat an hour drinking in the beauty of the scene, and enjoying a well-earned rest, after a day's hard walking which I should continue after the sun had sunk to rest. And now the pangs of hunger that would not be stilled, urged me to cross the road, and beg hospitality at the farm.

I made my way through the yard, knowing well that the red-bricked path is only trodden, and the green painted-door with its old brass knocker, only opened for great events—as the christening of a son or the marriage of a daughter, or when a little sad sable-clad procession carries a dear one to the remote little churchyard I had passed earlier in the day. A friendly dog wagged his tail, and seeing I looked respectable preceded me to the door where the farmer's wife was busy superintending the brightening of a row of already shining pails. Without hesitation she invited me into her large cool living room, with its quaint old fashioned fire-place, over which stood a delft-rack filled with old china. An oaken settle near by looked inviting, on which I gratefully sank at my hostess' suggestion. She had a low pitched mellow voice, which harmonised with her surroundings, and quiet movements, telling of a full well ordered, restful life, in which labour became an art, and all things worked round one beautiful centre, the home. Soon a dainty meal, food for the gods, was spread before me.

"Do many strangers pass through here?" I said more to keep my hostess of the quiet eyes near me, than from any thirst for knowledge.

"Not many. You see we are off the beaten tracks. Then the road across the hill is not suitable for motorists, who prefer the lower road and the windings of the river. Now and again a stray artist or tourist finds his way, stays a time and passes on."

"What lovely china that is on the delft-rack! Old oriental I should think, and valuable."

"Yes. Many people admire it, and some would like to buy it, but our family will be reduced to great penury, ere a plate of that is sold. If you like a story I will tell you how we came by it."

She took up her knitting as she spoke, —I rather imagine it would be difficult for her to sit idle for a moment,—and began.

"It was when my husband's grandfather had the farm and his grandmother told me the tale. One early morning in June on opening the door, she was surprised to find a girl sleeping on the stone bench on which the milk pails usually stand. She was certainly a stranger and a lady—she stepped back and called grandfather. She was so taken aback at the sight, hearing footsteps woke the girl she jumped up and said in such a beseeching way: Oh! is my husband here?' She was such a pretty frail little thing. They asked her where she came from and who her husband was, but she seemed ill and in such distress. We just took her in. We never found out much about her. She lived abroad somewhere with her husband, he left her for a few days on business, and as he never returned she had made her way to England to find him, lived in a village on a hill, he had often told her about the village but she did not know the name, she got a passage in a sailing ship for Bristol, and as she could not give any address, no one knew where or how to direct her. Her luggage was the one in the ship, and she had walked and walked to find the village on the hill. Poor girl, she was quite exhausted when grandmother found her. Her husband's name was Edward Howard. How she begged grand-father to find him for her. We did all we could for her poor dear, said grand-mother, tears streaming down her face. Eh! she was a whinsome bit girl, but she died, she and her baby are buried in the churchyard up there. We never found out anything more about her. My husband went down to Bristol to enquire on the ship, but they only knew that she came from Alexandria with them, every hand on board was devoted to her, they handed over her luggage to grand-father, and one box contained that china. She left many letters with us, all to be given to her husband when he came to find her, and we were to be sure to give him that china, he was so fond of it. No one ever came to claim the china, and there it is."

"Thank you so much for the story, how very, very sad—I must go and see that grave."

X.

## POINTS OF VIEW.

### WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING.

### STATESMEN AND RETIREMENT.

"I was reading some correspondence the other day between a wise man and a famous woman who devoted a long life to public service," says Sir E. T. Cook in the "Contemporary Review." "No statesman, they agreed, and no man or woman who had once been able to serve the State should ever go into complete retirement. The ex-Lord Chancellor is clearly of the same opinion."

The "famous woman" was probably Florence Nightingale, whose life Sir Edward has written and will publish soon through Macmillan's.

### MR. GLADSTONE'S HOME RULE NOTES.

Sir E. T. Cook says in writing his article in the September "Contemporary Review":—

"I have before me, in Mr. Gladstone's hand, a sheet of notes which he used in introducing the Home Rule Bill of 1893; written, by the way, in a script unusually large and bold, for his eyesight was then failing."

This issue of the "Contemporary" is an extremely good and readable number.

### PHAROAH IN A TRAIN FIRE.

The statue of Rameses II., which was recently uncarted in Egypt, had a narrow escape from serious damage while on its way to the Cairo Museum, says Reuter.

Fire broke out in an adjoining railway truck, and the effigy now bears a black mark up the left leg as evidence of its adventure.

### ESKIMO AND THE TACKS IN TEA.

A teacher, discussing with some Eskimo children the revolutionary war in America and the tea incident in Boston Harbour, asked:

"Why did the American colonists go to war with England?" and one of the brightest Eskimo boys wrote the following answer:

"It was no wonder that the Americans got angry at the English, for the English were so mean that they put tacks in the tea they sold the Americans."

"The adulteration of food by traders is a familiar thing to the Eskimos, but taxation is a foreign idea"—so writes a traveller in "Harper's Magazine."

### NEW USE FOR ROLLER-SKATES.

There would surely be a rush of boys for employment if the suggestion of the "Electrical World" was carried out and roller skates were supplied for use to enable employees to traverse the distances of large warehouses with greater speed. This novel departure is actually in use with considerable success by the Union Street Railway Company, of New Bedford, Mass. This company's store-room attendants are fitted with skates to accelerate their movements, and they thus save considerable time in getting at stock. When one of the men receives a request for material at the delivery window he skates back to the section of the storeroom containing the required article and promptly returns with it to the delivery window.

### FATHER VAUGHAN AND MR. HALL CAINE.

"Never, in any part of the world, have I come across a group of such vapid, inane and deadly dull nincompoops as the group of "Catholics" created for Mr. Hall Caine's latest novel. When I put the book down I felt that I must have been following a love story got up for a picturedrome. The title ought to have been "The Woman Thou Gavest Me NOT."

"In these words Father Bernard Vaughan, speaking at St. Mary's Douglas, on 'The Inner Life of the Catholic Church,' concluded a scathing indictment of Mr. Hall Caine's new novel," says the "Chronicle."

### BRITISH M.P.s IN AUSTRALIA.

"The visit of British members of Parliament to Australia, just ended, seems to have been a great success," says the "Pall Mall." "Mr. Hamar Greenwood delicately alluded to 'the large number of corporate entertainments' which the Parliamentary party has confronted. He complained that the visitors had seen nothing of Australian home life. The fact is that both in England and in the Dominions these collective visits, with their cataracts of hospitality, are being a little overdone. It is good to go to Australia, but best to go quietly."

### ATHENÆUM CLUB BEDROCKED.

"A great transformation has been wrought in that very staid and sober institution, the Athenæum," says "Truth." "Who would have thought that we should live to see this resort of bishops and savants be fecked in green paint, its frieze (which in stucco was apt to be overlooked) gorgeous in yellow, picked out with white?"

### WANTED—A COMMA.

It is announced that "the feature of the October issue of the *Poetry Review* will be a comment on the poetry of Milton and its apparent neglect by Stephen Phillips."

"It looks as if there should be an apology somewhere," says the "Observer." Also some fines for want of punctuation.

### DEAN WELLDON ON THE NEED FOR NEW TALENT.

"It has seemed to me, when I have been travelling in different parts of the Empire, that where the laity possess greater power they evince greater interest in the life of the Church, but that even in a disestablished or non-established Church their participation in ecclesiastical affairs is less vigorous and regular than it might be expected to be," says Dean Welldon in the "Manchester Guardian," complaining that the Church Congress does not discover new talent and introduce new speakers.

"The unwillingness of prominent Churchmen to occupy themselves with the official business of the Church is a phenomenon which it is impossible to observe without regret. It is seen and felt on all hands. It mars the effect or resolutions passed by the ecclesiastical assemblies which are supposed or intended to formulate the mind of the Church. There is at times a disappointing, if not a bewildering discrepancy between the majority of Churchmen and the representative assemblies of the Church.

"But whether in the Church Congress or elsewhere the need of quickening the great silent mass of Church people into visible and audible reality is, I think, a primary need of the Church in the present day."

"Every Picture tells a Story."

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The work the kidneys have to do is totally different from the work of the other organs of the body.

The heart pumps the blood. The lungs feed the system with air. The digestive system deals with the food we eat.

*But the kidneys have to filter the blood,* and drain out the liquid waste from our food and drink.

*That is what the kidneys are for—to keep the blood pure. When they fail, the poisonous waste left in the blood makes you feel heavy, sleepy, and irritable; your back aches, you may get a touch of rheumatism, dropsical swellings appear under the eyes or in the ankles. The urinary system is affected, and you may suffer from gravel or stone.*

Kidney and urinary disorders are a class of diseases by themselves, and treatment that is successful for other diseases may be *wrong* for the kidneys—only a kidney remedy can help them.

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and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

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Rs. 2-8-0 per bottle of 40 Pills,

Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra, 2 bottles.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mawend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macleese, Straw, Pallakam, 12-7-13, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

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## NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITION.

"THE GARDEN WITHOUT WALLS"—By Coningsby Dawson (Heinemann). In a crowded street lying off the Old Kent Road, a little boy dwelt with his father, an unpractical literary man, and his beautiful young mother, whose titled relatives had cast her off because she had married beneath her. Happy enough seemed the three, although money was the reverse of plentiful. But one day there was talk of a little sister; and the child never saw his mother again. She had gone, they said to look for the little sister. In a house with a walled garden at Stoke Newington, the widower and the boy afterwards lived together. They exchanged no confidence, for the man was absorbed in his literary work, and the child had little to do but to sit and long for his lost mother. With her he had always associated the scent of violets. Every carpet in the house he tried, in the hope that one would prove to be a magic carpet on which he might ride away to wherever his mother was, and bring her back. At length there remained only the carpet in his father's study. Late one night he slipped out of bed, stole timidly down the stairs, knelt on the study carpet, and cried: "Take me to mamma." A sound was heard in the doorway, and he turned. There stood his father, watching him. Soon the lonely child lay sobbing in the lonely man's arms. The little eyes closed. And then a strange thing happened. Snow covered the ground outside, and no flowers were visible anywhere. Yet the room was filled with the fragrance of violets!

We have condensed the first two chapters of "The Garden Without Walls," in order to show its intimate character. It is the lifestory of Dante Cardover, the man whose early childhood we have sketched; and the story is told by himself. The note of human feeling is constant. Every man—every woman—whose heart is still childlike will respond to that note, as one musical instrument responds to another. Whether the story is concerned with Ruthita, the little girl next door, or with the gypsies who found the children when they ran away together; whether it treats of Uncle Obadiah the "Spuffler"; of Cardover's school and college days; of his first interview with Sir Charles Evrard, the stern grandfather; of his hopeless have for Vi Carpenter, or his perilous flirtation with the alluring Fiesole Cortona, a spell holds us. For amid every phase of his career the man who is recounting is speaks from his heart to ours. And when the last chapter is reached, it is the figure of sweet, patient, sorrowful Ruthita which stands out as the most lovable of all the characters appearing in this finely-wrought and fascinating work.

"THE LIFE AND TIMES OF ARABELLA STUART."—By Maclaus (Mills and Boon). When Bess of "Hardwick" Countess of Shrewsbury and Margaret Countess of Lennox arranged a marriage between two of their respective children, Queen Elizabeth was naturally incensed. The bridegroom, Charles Stuart Earl of Lennox, was great grandson of Henry VII., great nephew of Henry VIII., uncle of James VI of Scotland, next heir after James to the throne of England and Scotland, and a Roman Catholic. The bride's mother was the richest and most ambitious woman in England, and her stepfather, George Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury, was High Steward of England, gaoler to Mary Queen of Scots, and one of the most powerful subjects of the kingdom. Bride and bridegroom died young: their only child, Arabella, brought up under the guardianship of her maternal grandmother, became an important pawn in the great game of politics and was, for all intents and purposes, a State prisoner for the greater part of her life. There was talk of marrying her to the Earl of Leicester's son, to the Duke of Parma's son, to James VI., to the Prince de Conde, to Henry of Navarre, and—by special dispensation—to the Cardinal Farnese. Twice she attempted to carry out a marriage scheme of her own. The second succeeded for a time, but fourteen days after its consummation, her husband, William Seymour, was committed to the Tower, and Arabella returned to her captivity. She remained a prisoner until her death in 1615 and was buried in the same tomb as Mary Queen of Scots, in Henry VII's chapel. Neither her story nor her personality is of sufficient interest to fill a book of this size but, bound up as they are with the political history of two reigns, they serve as pegs on which to hang much interesting matter. James I. and his Court, with their masques, revels hunting, gambling, and dissipation; the people dying by thousands of the plague while the King squandered money like water and neglected public business; the selfishness, folly, and insincerity which disgusted his English subjects and paved the way for the tragedy of Charles I., are vividly depicted in these pages. The author has made good use of his material, he adds nothing to our knowledge of the period, but he will induce a number of people to study it who would otherwise have passed it over as dry and uninteresting.

"BULLETIN OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE":—The third quarterly number of the *Bulletin* of the Imperial Institute, published to-day by Mr Murray, contains, among the reports of recent investigations the results of examination in the laboratories of the Institute of a large number of samples of cotton from Uganda, of new Colonial and other tanning materials, and of essential oils from various Colonies. Among the special articles is one of exceptional interest and value by Dr. Walter Busse, of the German Imperial Colonial Office, who outlines the organisation of experimental work in agriculture in the German Colonies, with special reference to tropical possessions in Africa. An article on the coal resources of Canada, based on official sources of information, gives a comprehensive survey of the subject (together with a bibliography) which will be new to most readers, in so far as the large output in British Columbia and Alberta is concerned, as compared with that of Nova Scotia. The increasing demand for wood-oils should direct attention to an illustrated article by Mr. Ernest H. Wilson, the well-known traveller and collector, on Chinese wood-oils, the production of which in various parts of the British Empire is strongly recommended. The *Bulletin* concludes with some general notes and reports of recent progress in agriculture and the development of natural resources, together with notices of recent literature.

With the first number for October 1913 'The Collegian and Progress of India' steps into the third year of its existence. As a fortnightly record of Indian educational progress in all its branches, the journal has already attained an unique position in India, Burma and Ceylon. The present number begins with a plate containing the recent photos of the Vice-Chancellors of the five Indian Universities. The last speech of the Viceroy is appreciated in the editorial comment from the educational point of view. The different sections—The Universities, Societies and Academies—The College, Science notes—are all full of up-to-date information under their respective heads. The articles in this number are specially worth noting: "Choosing a profession" by President Denker of Lehigh University, U. S. A. is a passionate appeal to parents to look to the education of their boys, to aid them to the best use of their talents as well their patent powers. "Educational Tendencies of the present day" by Rev. W. Temple is an important contribution from the pedagogic point of view. "Studies in the festival of a people" is a special article setting forth painstaking research on one of the old religious institutions in Bengal. "The heroines of the early Sanskritic Age" is a purely academic contribution.

"OLD DAYS AND OLD WAYS":—By Jane Connolly. (E. Arnold). One of the pleasantest discoveries a man can make is the delightfulness of old ladies. They can be the cream of company and of social gladness. A well-bred old lady who has marched with her men in the battle of life and torn her petticoat to bind their scratches has a way with her that is inimitable. She combines the wisdom of both sexes with the sympathy and quick wit of her own. She is as unexpected as a maiden and as certain as a seasoned officer. It is only the very raw and brutish who wonder why the table of kindred affinity must needs begin where it does. It is not given to all to sit at the wrinkled feet, in cloth boots, and to watch the tender shadows come and go over some radiantly wrinkled and patient face but next best to that nurishing privilege it is to read the letters of some merry grandame, if perchance she has a pen made of the aspen tree from which women's tongues were also derived. What do split infinitives matter? They give an archaic ease to the talk. "When a young girl of seventeen, a young officer fell in love with her" is a sentence for the fireside, not for the cool maligninity of print. A style too precise would weaken one's attention. Therefore Miss Jane Connolly, with her chat of old days and old ways, is worth most grateful attention. There is no need to agree with her; indeed she does not expect it; but her sallies against our go-ahead and self-sufficient later days are well worth the hearing. So are her ghost stories and the tales of men and women who played now forgotten parts, and not only played but made them. This is a refreshing book, and the wise reader will like it well.

"ELDORADO":—By Baroness Orczy (Hodder and Stoughton). "The Scarlet Pimpernel" was a pleasant book, but it taxed the weaker backs of the incredulous. "Eldorado" will add not a straw or two, but a whole trust, to their burdens, for the elusive Pimpernal has transferred his operations to central Paris itself and is now releasing the Dauphin as well as other threatened men. But we of the stronger backs—we less enervated by history, evidence, and probabilities—are conscious only of the excitement, the audacity, and the sport of pulling Robespierre's nose, tweaking the ears of Pinville, and dodging the bayonets of soldiers and the shaving blade of the national razor. There is a fine spirit of adventure in the book, and Sir Percy effects his miracles just as deftly as of old, even more so, perhaps, for he is not explained in his action. It is certainly a dramatic point to have made, to conceive a hero who should have no terror of the Terror, and be able to loose the locks of the most doubly locked and guarded prisons in Europe. Sir Percy is just as imperturbable, as well groomed, mannered, and manicured as before; and to our utter satisfaction he finally gets the better of the patriot dogs. But did St. Just really marry the pretty actress in the end; and was it a success?

"THE ROAD OF LIVING MEN":—By Will Levington Comfort. (Lippincott). In an attractive dedication the author of this book reminds "M. S." of her request for "just a story—story so sheer and calling, that one by one we shall steal away from the world's company, as if we heard our lover's whistle out among the trees; steal away and follow on and on, entranced, expectant, fresh eyed as children. . . . The real adventure; the true romance, a story lady deep and fine . . . a lover, worthy who tells the tale . . . just this writing and the dear art of it, so we may sink forty fathoms down."

It is a brave challenge, bravely responded to. Mr. Comfort conjures up a vision of romance, misty at first as is the way with visions, but taking definite shape as the story grows; and he follows it breathlessly, impetuously, wild-heartedly, through adventure, across Europe, Asia, and America, this book is packed with thought; his China comes nearer to the real China than anything we have met for some time past; his ideal is clean, wholesome, and splendid; and his nervous, disjointed sentences reflect the white heat of genuine inspiration.

"SAFETY ON RAILWAYS":—In the "Wireless World" there is a description of an attempt to apply wireless telegraphy to railway trains on an important American railroad, which gains additional importance in view of the lamentable disaster which recently occurred at Aisgill. Wireless Telegraphy has become a vital aid to the safety of shipping, and an instrument of ever increasing value to social and commercial life will equal success attend the efforts which are now being made to introduce it on railways? The matter is still more or less in an experimental stage, and some guidance should be furnished by the trials which the American Marconi Company are now making on an important American railroad. The problem is being approached in a scientific manner and if the system proves to be as successful as it is hoped it will be, it will represent a development in railway travelling which is likely to have far reaching results. As a means of safety the "Wireless World" claims that the wireless service should prove of inestimable advantage, and in combination with other precautionary measures should still further diminish the danger of modern travel. In the same number of our contemporary there is an interesting account of a visit to a light-ship and a description of the wireless service. Interesting particulars are given of the progress of the American Marconi Stations and of the use of wireless telegraphy in the late Balkan War and in airships. The number is well illustrated, and contains the usual adequate section of useful articles for amateurs.

"THE ROMANCE OF A FEW DAYS."—By Putnam Weale. (Methuen). Mr. Putnam Weale has returned to his Muscovy friends, leaving the Far East. His hero takes a trip to Moscow and falls in with the customary and almost trite men of daring and mystery who wish to bomb civilisation into shreds. It is needless to say that a lovely singer is the most active and alert of the ferocious band. Revolutionaries, in novels, always have such agreeable girls to enliven their futilities. In vain does one search the suspect bands of Tottenham Court-road for these Nihilist Helens. As usual, the police win all the tricks and the escaping hero bears a bullet-proof life, but the lovely Pole fades from the story like a mirage. Though the revolution falls flat the story moves briskly, and we get the usual thrill to be had out of Russia.

"THE TARIFF REFORM MIRAGE:"—By Mr. W. E. Dowding. (Messrs. Methuen). Sir John Simon in contributing an Introduction to this book he writes:—"Mr. Dowding, in this book, has added to the library which the Fiscal Question has called forth a volume of a new kind, which should be equally welcomed by both sides. He presents no theoretical arguments; he marshals no elaborate statistics; he merely sets down in due order the story of the Tariff Reform crusade as revealed by the declarations and publications of the crusaders themselves. Every quotation is verified; every extract can be traced. Tariff Reformers can desire no less. Free Traders can want no more."

"OUR ETERNITY":—By M. Maurice Maeterlinck (Messrs. Methuen). This volume may best be described as an enlarged version of the essay on Death issued a couple of years ago. In addition to the matter which has already appeared in "Death" the book contains an exhaustive enquiry into theosophical and spiritualistic hypothesis, the possibility of communication between the living and the dead, cross correspondence, and the theory of reincarnation subjects of which the world-famed writer has made a study for some years past.

"R. L. S.":—There are no initials that are better known or more beloved than this and it is with peculiar appropriateness therefore that they should serve as the title of a new eulogy of their possessor. This book, which tells all about Robert Louis Stevenson, his life, his wanderings, and his writings, has been written by Mr. Francis Watt, who was one of W. E. Henley's "Scots Observer" band. Messrs. Methuen published the book on October 16th.

"NERVES.":—Professor D. Fraser Harris, in this volume tells in non-technical language of the wonderful mechanism of the nervous system, and its ailments. Forty years have passed since Sir John Murray, K.C.B., F.R.S., became Naturalist to the famous expedition of H.M.S. Challenger; and no man living is better qualified to write of "The Ocean." The value of this "general account of the science of the sea" is enhanced by its illustrations which include a number of maps in colour. These books bring the list of the Home University Library up to eighty volumes; and it will be seen that the level of authority and interest is fully maintained.

"HOME UNIVERSITY LIBRARY OF MODERN KNOWLEDGE":—A new issue, the ninth, of this journal was made by Messrs. Williams and Norgate on Tuesday, October 21st. Three of the Editors of the series Mr Herbert Fisher, LL.D. and Professors Arthur Thomson and W. T. Brewster are already represented in the Library; their colleague, Professor Gilbert Murray of Oxford, now contributes a long-anticipated volume under the title "Euripides and His Age." A poet and dramatist himself, as well as an eminent Greek scholar, Professor Murray may be expected to give us a living portrait of the great tragic dramatist.

"SHELLEY, GODWIN, AND THEIR CIRCLE":—It is understood that in this new book Mr. H. N. Brailsford has been able to throw new light upon the sources of the poets inspiration, as well as upon the social and intellectual movement of the early nineteenth century. "Co-Partnership and Profit-Sharing" is an account of the growth of these forms of industrial association by one closely familiar with them, Mr. Aneurin Williams.

"THE ANGLO-INDIANS":—By (Messrs. Methuen). The theme of the story is the affection almost, amounting to a passion that the heroine feels towards India, where she has spent part of her childhood and her early girlhood; it leads to a love adventure involving the chief problem between East and West.

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Claude Flemings the famous baritone, relates an amusing instance of "gagging" on the stage in San Francisco.

"Die, villain!" the hero of the drama said, and shot off his revolver at the villain's head.

But the gun didn't go off. Six times the hero pulled the trigger, and not a single explosion took place. The audience was getting hysterical, when the victim struck an attitude and said:—

"Your pistol has missed fire, Sir Reginald; but what difference does it make? The thought that I was to be shot has frightened me to death!"

And he rolled over and died.

## CLUBMAN'S COMMENTS.

### MAN TALKS ON WOMEN'S SUBJECTS.

#### A TOUCH OF COLOUR.

Well done Athenæum! We wanted something to brighten up the rather neutral tint of Pall Mall and its buildings, but who would ever have thought that a lead would have been given by the dignified resort of Bishops? Of course, there are plenty of Club-houses in those regions with gorgeous interiors, to wit, the palatial Royal Automobile and the Junior Carlton, where members of the Carlton proper are hanging up their hats just at present. But in my wildest flights of fancy I never supposed that we should see the staid Athenæum clothed all in pale green, its classic freize picked out in white on a bright canary-coloured ground. And the lamps over the steps that lead to its classic portals! Re-gilt and resplendent they are quite a feature. In fact, whole thing is well imagined, even better carried out, and does infinite credit to the committee's originality and good taste.

THROUGH THE EYE TO THE MIND.

For it is just this sort of thing that is wanted to make London cheerful for the eye as well as for the spirit. In recent times, since living at restaurants has come so much into vogue, visitors from aboard oil ogree that the life of our good old Metropolis is so gay as to compare favourably with Paris or Berlin. Yet, perhaps unconsciously, but as the same time very certainly, what is seen with the eye is reflected on the mind, and we shall not get a really bright town till there is more colour in the streets. We shall be told, perhaps, that in a grey climate like ours coloured buildings would be out of place. I thoroughly disagree. If we have to submit sometimes for weeks together on a minimum of sunshine, it is all the greater reason for having, in the spirit of the old French proverb, "le soleil en soi-meme," by means of making our street and squares look as gay as possible. I should even like some of them to be adorned with frescoes or paintings after the manner of domestic architecture in some of the old Italian towns. That is, I suppose, a counsel of perfection, but if anyone wishes to be converted to the idea that colour is what London wants, let such as one take a walk down Waterloo Place or Pall Mall, and observe the well-chosen green and gold of the great club which has Pallas Athene for its presiding goddess.

IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

Private enterprise might do a good deal towards helping things on in the right direction, though, of course, it is the big buildings we want to give good rich splashes of colour in the greyness of hour present surroundings. Even among householders, though, there has lately been a tendency towards something more cheerful than the old stereotaped stucco of Belgravia, Toturnia, part of Mayfair, and the Portman estate. For instance, a dark, rich red is often chosen when people are repainting their homes at this time of year; likewise (but this less often) certain shades of green, while just lately with Adam and Wedgewood so much the rage as models for decoration, grey and white houses have appeared everywhere like a sort of epidemic. The shows things are moving but I should much prefer to see the delicate greens and yellows of the Athenæum reproduced, rather than the dove-greys that are not contrast at all to the atmospheric surroundings of this town. Even red brick, which had such a vogue at one time, especially on Lord Cadogan's property, is not quite lively enough to give the brightness and gaiety we Londoners want visibly before our eyes, and through our optic vision transmitted to our temperraments.

A THOUSAND A YEAR.

There has been much talk in some of the papers lately as to how it is possible to live on a thousand a year, and some very didactic *obiter dicta* have appeared on the subject. The discussion reminds me of an old question and answer. "Is life worth living?" It depends on the liver." Some people, whatever may chance to be their fortune, will always outrun the constable, while others—happy mortals they are!—will be able to cut their coat according to their cloth, whatever may chance. All depends on individual temperament, experience helps; but then that has usually to be bought, and can only be acquired practically, not by wonderful theories as to what proportion of an income is to be spent on this, that, or other item of expenditure. It is well to have some sort of rough idea as to how an income is to be divided up, but ten to one you will find that the whole scheme has to be readjusted when it comes to the practical business of living.

"EXPERIENTIA DOCET."

As to thinking that any young couple when they start housekeeping can have any experience ready-made, such a thing does not happen in one case out of a hundred. A man who makes the plunge into matrimony has probably paid for all his meals "en bloc" a restaurant or club day by day, without the smallest idea what each individual item amounts to. Similarly a young lady may now and then have ordered dinner when her mother is ill or away, but the said mother, even if she knows anything of house-keeping herself, is very tenacious of her "rights," and is not at all keen on her daughter being mixed up in household affairs. The newly married pair on a thousand a year have to buy their experience, and whether they do it in a dear or a cheap market depends to an enormous extent on individual temperament.

THE CLUBMAN AS CONFIDANT.

One thing I am convinced from personal observation among my friends. The fact of a young man of moderate means marrying a girl from a rich even a luxurious home, does not, as might be supposed, make things more difficult. It is often quite the other way; girls who have been used to having everything they want more often than not make excellent poor men's wives, while those who have lived on scanty means think that if they marry a man with two thousand a year it means that they are to do everything, go everywhere, and live quite regardless of expense. It sounds perhaps presumptuous for a mere clubman like myself to express an opinion on matters affecting domestic economy. Remember, though, that proverbially the looker-on seems most of the game, and that many of my young friends have been kind enough to consider me as a suitable confidant for the cares of their early married lives. Hence my claim to some knowledge of of newly-married couples and their incomes.—Algernon *in Gentlewoman.*

## HOW ROYAL HONEYMOONS ARE SPENT.

By special desire of the Duchess of Fife and Prince Arthur of Connaught the place of the honeymoon was kept a close secret as long as it was possible, and such of the Royal officials as it was necessary to inform on this matter were asked not to divulge this until the last possible moment. This request was very faithfully observed. It has always been the custom of members of our Royal Family to pass the first few days of their married life very quietly. The present King and Queen, for instance, drove away from Buckingham Palace directly after the wedding "breakfast" and reception had taken place to York Cottage, where they remained for some time. York Cottage, by the way, was the wedding gift to their Majesties from the late King Edward.

NINE DAYS AT OSBORNE.

The Princess Royal and the late Duke of Fife passed their honeymoon for the most part to their favourite Scotland, subsequently staying for a time with Queen Victoria at Balmoral. Royal honeymoons, as a rule, are rather short, since even in the case of junior members of the reigning family they have so many public and semi-public duties to perform that they cannot even at this interesting period of their lives devote very much time to even a wedding holiday. The present honeymoon will be no exception to this rule, since Prince Arthur must rejoin his regiment the Scots Greys, at York in a very short time, and as for this purpose just acquired a charming little house on the outskirts of the ancient city. There will, however, be a slight interruption, even before the honeymoon comes to an end, since the Duke and Duchess of Connaught hope to leave for Canada on October 18th, when the newly-married couple will journey to Liverpool to take a formal *au revoir* of them.

When the late King Edward was married the honeymoon lasted precisely nine days, passed at Osborne, when the newly united couple returned to Windsor to enter upon a long round of exacting public duties. This included an evening reception at St. James's Palace, when the leading figures in London society thronged to the old Palace to do homage to the "Sea King's" fair young daughter.

IN THE OPEN AIR.

The honeymoon of the King and Queen of Spain opened in circumstances of a tragic nature that will be remembered by all, and it was some time before Queen Ena could recover from the shock caused to her system by the attempted assassination of her bridegroom and herself; but the sea-air of the Spanish coast eventually served to restore her wonted composure of mind.

It is very rarely indeed that a British Royal couple pass their honeymoon outside their own country, and, indeed, one has to go back for many years to discover such an instance. The late Duke of Edinburgh and his bride, however, passed some days in Russia shortly after their wedding. Princess Henry of Battenberg, too, paid a short visit to Germany shortly after her wedding at Osborne on July 23rd, 1885. These are the only notable exceptions to the rule that Royal honeymoons are passed in this country.

Since both the Duchess of Fife and Prince Artur of Connaught are intensely fond of an open-air life, they propose to pass as much of their early married life as possible out of doors, and for this reason the Royal bride included in her trousseau what must be a record number of walking costumes and riding-habits. Her Highness is like most of our Royal ladies, with the prominent exception of the Queen, a first-rate horsewoman, and is thoroughly at home in the saddle. In deference to the wishes of Queen Alexandra, however, none of the feminine members of the Royal family now ride to hounds.

Honeymoons are regarded as far more formal on the Continent than is the case in this country, and the regulation of a month passed in this manner is strictly enforced, especially in Germany. One Royal honeymoon, by the way, has had rather an unfortunate sequel, since the recently-married bride of Dom Manuel of Portugal has been stricken with illness within a month of her marriage day, and at one time serious consequences were feared.

A ROYAL GOLFER.

The place selected by the present Royal bride and bridegroom, though not yet revealed, will, when the formal announcement is made, be found in every respect to encourage those pursuits to which they are so devoted. The Duchess of Fife, for instance, is a golfer of considerably more than average ability and greatly enjoys the game. Both she and and her sister have been well-known figures upon the Hove links for some years past when the Princess Royal has been staying at her Brighton residence while Prince Arthur is devoted to riding and hunting and is indeed, the foremost representative of the Royal Family in the latter respect at the present day.

Precisely when a Royal honeymoon comes to an end is a matter that would provide food for considerable debate. The King has been heard to declare with pride that his honeymoon is not yet at an end, though it is now over twenty years since he was wedded to the fair Princess "May" of Teck.

It is a matter for considerable congratulation that to go back no farther, never since Queen Victoria came to the throne has the marriage of any member of our Royal Family turned out otherwise than completely happy, though of recent years one Royal lady has by mutual consent, obtained a formal annulment of her marriage through a disagreement over religious opinions.

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When Mark Twain, in his early days, was editor of a Missouri paper, a superstitious subscriber wrote to him saying that he had found a spider in his paper, and asking him whether that was a sign of good luck or bad. The humorist wrote in this answer and printed it:—

"Old Subscriber.—Finding a spider in your paper was neither a good luck nor bad luck for you. The spider was merely looking over our paper to see which merchant is not advertising, so that he can go to that store, spin his web across the door, and lead a life of undisturbed peace ever after."

---

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.


NOBEL'S
*Improved*
Empire

No 'kick.' No 'blow-back.' The very best nitro powder in the world, as proved by actual records. Gives a perfectly even 'pattern,' and may be absolutely relied upon under all conditions of 'quick' shooting. All cases are carefully manufactured and loaded under expert and constant supervision.

Manufactured only by:—
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO., Ltd.,
Glasgow and London.

*Agents:*—
GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO.
Calcutta.

Obtainable Wholesale (Trade only) from:—
EWART, LATHAM & Co., BOMBAY.
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"OLD ORKNEY"

**WHISKY** is the most beneficial of all known Whiskies?

*No other water approaches Orkney Water for making Whisky.*

No other Whisky approaches "**OLD ORKNEY**" the rare Old Liqueur Whisky—the brand beneficial to all consumers—the soft mellow Whisky that DOES YOU GOOD.

*"The best that Scotland produces" "Insisted upon by Scotsmen all over the world and connoisseurs generally."*

"**OLD ORKNEY**" Whisky produces clean, tonic zest on the palate and is a beneficial stimulus to the organs. This benefit is not temporary, it lasts, it DOES YOU REAL GOOD.

*Look for the sign of Double O, and accept no suggested substitute, for substitute there cannot be.*

Sold by all the leading wine Merchants Stores, Restaurants, Hotels and by

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GRATIS! GRATIS!! GRATIS!!!

THE Public are hereby notified that every purchaser of a bottle of the well known and Popular brand—

"HUNTLY BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY"

is entitled to a packet of playing cards **GRATIS** during **THIS MONTH ONLY.** Please insist on having a free packet of playing cards for every bottle you buy which can be had from all the leading wine dealers.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

## THE RECLUSE.

COMPLETE SHORT STORY.

BY JEAN HELSTON.

For a matter of six years, Walters had lived alone in the quaint, old-fashioned house on the slopes of the hill. Beyond the fact that he had been an eminent surgeon, there were few in Mayford, who knew anything about him. A recluse, he neither went anywhere nor did he receive visitors. Of those who had called on him when he arrived in the quiet little hamlet, none had passed the threshold of his door. With a discourtesy as pointed as it was eloquent, he failed to return the cards left with his housekeeper, and accordingly the elite of Mayford dropped him.

Thereafter he was permitted to remain in undisturbed tranquility, in the company of his old housekeeper and her husband, who between them looked after the Grange and its surrounding garden. Of them the village saw something. Of their master, nothing. Like a prisoner he remained within the precincts of his property, a stern-faced, austere recluse. One, too, who at time was given to outbursts of fierce passion, as the local butcher's assistant testified to in the taproom of the Blue Boar.

But twice in five years had he emerged from his lair into the view of the tenants of the surrounding district. On the first occasion it had been to operate with daring and dazzling skill on the wife of the village postmaster. On the second it had been to prosecute, with unexampled venom, a trespasser on his property. Thereafter, save for his periodical departures from the station for the Continent, he might never have existed.

That there was a secret in John Walter's life, the village gossips were assured. But two knew its nature—his housekeeper and her husband; and they, loyal souls, loving the grim old man with the devotion bred of long and well-paid service, remained silent.

It was in the month of August, that Fate, deciding to take a sudden hand in the scheme of Walters's life, resolved to bring change into the even tenor of his existence. Subtly it did so in the diminutive person of a pretty, golden-haired child of four. Possessed of limpid blue eyes and sensitive mouth, they won their way, strangely enough, right away into the stern man's heart from the moment they appeared above the level of the low fence separating a portion of his orchard from the roadway.

"Halloa!" she lisped, by way of greeting, and Walters, to his unqualified amazement, found himself answering the childish hail, dazzled by the hint of sunshine in the smile parting the baby lips.

"What do you want?" he demanded approaching the fence. "Get down. You'll break your neck!"

"I's tryin' to det over. Please help me, Mr. Man. I want to det some of dose pink apples."

Walters grew rigid. The brisk way in which the baby had answered his question staggered him, as much for its frankness as the avowed object of her presence on the fence irritated him. Tugging at his moustache, he decided to read her a prompt lesson on the immorality of Socialism when applied to his orchard. Instead, his withered heart warmed towards the precocious young criminal. Beneath the influence of her frankly-ingratiating smile, the clinging touch of those baby fingers gripping his own, he laughed, seeking to cover an unaccustomed moisture slowly misting his eyes. For a moment he held the moist, warm little hands in his own; then, to his own and the unutterable surprise of his housekeeper—a silent witness of the scene—helped the child to scale the fence as a preparatory to aiding her to rob his own most cherished trees.

"What's your name dearie?" he demanded at the end of their unconventional interview, to add, taking careful stock of the poverty of her clothing: "Let me see if I can guess. Sally? Or perhaps Susie, eh? Every child in Mayford seems to have one or the other for a name."

"Peggy," corrected the mite, amiably.

"Peggy what?"

"Peggy Wigley."

A silence which could be almost felt followed the revelation. Like a man turned to stone Walters glared down at the child staring up in wide eyed question into her companion's rigid and angry features. Making allowance for the childish lisp, the "W" replaced by an "R" in her name supplied him with that of the man whom his daughter had married in defiance of his wishes. Grimly he realized why it was the childish beauty confronting him had seemed familiar. The baby's name was that of his daughter, her face strangely reminiscent of that of the child he had thrust out of his life for ever. For him, Margaret Walters had been wiped out of his brain, his heart, as though she had never existed. He had effaced her image the days she had eloped with the man she loved. To be possessed of the thought he had entertained the child of the daughter he had disinherited, whose name he had forbidden to be mentioned in his presence, came on him in the nature of an insult. It was only by the exercise of his giant will that he refrained from losing himself in one of those gusts of passion which had gained for him an unpleasant notoriety in the village.

"How dare you come in here!" he snarled, thickly. "You deserve as big a thrashing for doing it as you've ever had in your life."

"I comed in because—you helped me, Mr. Man."

The logic admitted of no reply. The suggestive quiver of that childish, rose-bud mouth alarmed its watcher. On the instant the fury of his soul passed, and doing so brought him to his knees.

"Why, yes, of course. I remember now," he whispered back softly, as, reckless of the immaculate crease of his trousers, he knelt beside her. "I'd forgotton, as nastly old men so often do. Don't cry, sweetheart."

"I won't," replied Peggy, valorously blinking back the tears.

"I was fwited; you looked so tew wibly wed and cwose."

"I'm never cross, sweetheart—that is to say, I should never be cross with you," smiled the old man, an unwonted tenderness infecting his accents.

"You may kiss me, then."

Walters started. The remark proved staggering to him in its unexpectedness. In the face of those rosebud lips offered to his, there was nothing else left for him to do but to obey. Half shamefacedly he bent, a strange feeling of soothed, happiness creeping over his being. For the first time in six years he experienced the agony of heart-hunger. At that moment he felt singularly alone, old, for his withered heart had been quickened into life by the cling of a child's soft, innocent arms about his neck the press of her dewy lips against his own.

From the distance Walters's housekeeper watched the scene, and doing so wiped a sudden rush of tears from her eyes as she hurried back to the house to acquaint her husband of the strange scene to which she had been an unobserved witness.

"It's what the master has wanted these many years, and he never knew it," she muttered softly to herself, as she sped. "Life without children is like a garden without flowers. The master's old before his time. He's wanted a grandchild to spoil, and, please God, there'll be one in this grim old Grange before many months have passed."

From a window in the house she had watched the tall figure of her master come slowly in its direction, a smile creeping up over her face as she noticed he bore the child in his arms. Quietly she followed his progress along the path, then sighed as he disappeared from view within the Grange.

"Yes," she muttered, "there'll be a child running about the house before long or I'm no prophet."

That he had been observed Walters was unaware, as, within the seclusion of his study, he opened a locked drawer in his desk. From its depths he took a photograph, to hold it in front of the child.

"Do you know who that is, little one?" he asked, haltingly.

"Mummy," she replied, clapping her hands with glee.

The portrait fell from his fingers on to the carpet at his feet. There, then, could be no mistake. The child was Peggy's. For a moment he stared out of the window, a feeling of fierce satisfaction throbbing his heart that the girl who had disobeyed him had known the sting of poverty, she was still poor. The child's clothes told him that, and the savage resentment of his soul slowly faded. What right had a baby to know poverty? It was a question he asked himself many times without being able to supply the answer.

"I'll see you to the gate, little woman," said he, as, holding the childish hand in his, he walked slowly down the sun-swept drive in the direction of the gate barring entrance from the road.

"I'll come and see you again quite soon—nice old man."

Silently he nodded his agreement to the statement, then standing at the entrance to the drive, watched her disappear from sight, dancing along the road. He waited till a bend in the highway hid her form from his eyes, and doing so for the second time that morning felt strangely alone. The child had called him old! He felt so at the moment for all his hair was but prematurely grey. At fifty a man is still in his prime. Theoretically he knew the same to be a fact. In his time he had told it to a score of patients, yet he bowed to the wisdom of a child. Peggy was right. He realized he was old. He felt it as, slowly returning to the house, he entered his study and rang the bell.

"Mrs. Bantram," he snapped, on the entrance of his house-keeper, "you have the soul of a gossip—Tut! Tut! Don't say you haven't. All women have; it's in their nature—their blood! You can, therefore, tell me if you have seen my daughter in the village."

The house-keeper started, the sudden flush deepening the natural ruddiness of her cheeks betraying her unpreparedness for the question.

"No, sir," she stammered, "she isn't."

"You're a bad liar," rapped back Walters. "She must be in the village, for I have seen her child to-day. How long has she been in Mayford?"

"Mrs. Rigley is not in the village at all, sir, so you have no call to give me the name you have," retorted Mrs. Bantram ruffled. "I'll not deny the child is here though Mr. Walters, what's more it was my idea she should be sent down, being just recovered from an illness brought on by living in a poor part of London—the more shame to you it should be so. Poor lamb! I've been her nurse I'd have you remember, sir. She's more like a daughter to me than anything else. I've a mother's heart, Mr. Walters a mother's feelings for all I've had no child. When you turned her out of the house for no fault of her own—"

"Silence, woman!" Walters flashed the words out in a sudden passion. "How dare you speak to me—your master—in this way? You forget yourself Mrs. Bantram. Through no fault of her own indeed? Didn't she marry the man I forbade her to? She left comfort to elope with a beggarly engineer—a man who hadn't a sixpence to his name."

"You won't silence me sir," retorted the woman coolly. "What I have to say would have had to come out some time or other. It might as well now, thought me and Bantram has to leave the Grange within the hour. Miss Peggy married the man she loved. She did what any one of us women—the true ones, that is to say—would do for the man of their heart. You wouldn't let her marry where fancy led her. I remember the last scene you had with her over it, and I remember how she cried on my shoulder. She left the house to go to the man she had given her heart to, and you—more shame to you for doing it—cut her adrift. They were married at a registry, and were happy enough in spite of your refusing to see or hear from her. Happy till you got him the sack from the works. They've had a big fight for it ever since. You've blighted their lives for the sake of a petty revenge, and—you ain't been a happy man yourself. You're old before your time. You're crochety, sullen, and your heart is withered. You've made yourself an outcast when you could have been as happy as the day is long, with grandchildren around your knees. Oh, sir, I'm sorry for you though I'm angry with the obstinacy which has brought you to being an old man before your time—a man who can't call a soul his friend. I'd hoped the child would have made you see things in a better light than you have. That's why I got her to come down here to a house in the village."

"So you've babbled of my business in Mayford!"

"I'll have you know, I've done nothing of the kind, sir!" retorted the woman, breaking in sharply on Walters's hectoring accents. "She come down here with my sister. Why, her own mother—poor lamb!—doesn't know you live in the place or anywhere near it. I'm ashamed of you, and don't mind telling you that if you were Bantram I'd shake sense into you somehow. Well, I've spoke my mind, and you'll tell me yours now, I reckon. Well, it won't take me long to pack my boxes, if you want me and Bantram to clear out."

For a moment her fate hung in the balance; then Walters, shrugging his shoulders, shook his head.

"No," said, he, quietly, "you can stay on, Mrs. Bantram. I have always said I admire honesty of thought or word. When I said that I had never experienced it being carried to excess. Still, I believe you mean well."

"And you'll one day see Miss Peggy as was, sir? I know she's hungering for the day when you'll hold her in your arms. You'll see her one day?"

"No?" Waters's voice rose almost to a shout as he crashed his clenched fist down on the table before him. "As there is a heaven above us—no!"

There were moments when it was advisable to leave Walters without further argument, and Mrs. Bantram being wise in her generation, closed the door behind her without further comment. Flustered, she retired to the kitchen, leaving her master alone, silent, and with his face suddenly grown strangely drawn and tired. Staring out of the window, he recalled every word the angry woman had so recklessly launched at his head, and doing so sighed.

"She is right," he whispered, hoarsely. "God help me, she is right. I have grown old, withered before my time. I'd give ten years to have my girl with me, to hear the patter of that child's feet about the house, to hold her in my arms, and——Oh, I'm a fool—a fool? But I've got to remain one to the end."

For a week Peggy became a constant visitor to the house. In her company he robbed the orchard of its choicest fruits, his garden of his gayest blooms. Then the baby he had grown to love came no more. Three days elapsed, then Walters received a visitor in the shape of the village practitioner, who urged him to visit the child in the capacity of surgeon. Her life, the feeble, flickering flame yet burning in the frame of the being he loved, the doctor entrusted to his skilled hands to keep burning. He must operate within the hour if she was to be saved.

Walters heard the news after the manner of a man who has received a blow. Staggering, he leaned against the mantelpiece for support, whilst tears of which he remained unashamed coursed down his rugged cheeks. The baby who had wound herself round his withered heart was fighting with her puny strength against the remorseless might of the Great Destroyer, and to him had fallen the task of taking up the unequal combat. Controlling himself by a violent effort, Walters sought his case of instruments, then a look of fixed determination hardening his grim, clean-cut features, followed in the wake of the doctor he had surprised with so unexpected a display of emotion.

For a night and a day he sat by the side of the bed. The operation had been successful. All now depended on the nursing, and this the one-time specialist would entrust to no other hands but his own, till, with the crisis passed, he slowly descended the stairs, to come face to face with the mother hastily summoned from town, when the child's state gave rise to fear.

"I expected you yesterday," said he, uncertainly. "I did not think Peggy would live through the night."

"I know," whispered the trembling girl, twisting her hands nervously together. "I—I had to work to get the money to pay my fare. I—You see, George is in the hospital, and—I hadn't the money. My agony of mind has been terrible. You—you have saved Peggy's life and—God alone knows how I love you for having saved her for us."

Walters winced. Too poor to come and see her dying child! The knowledge beat in on his brain with a power which bowed his pride with remorse. His had been the hand to reduce her to such a pass. True, he had saved the babe—saved for an "us" in which he held no part.

"Peggy," he whisp red, brokenly, holding out his arms in yearning, "forgive me. I am an old man—older than my years, and—so lonely. Comeback to me. Bring the man you love as well. Let me have some share in that 'us' of which you spoke; for the child upstairs belongs a little to me, does she not, dear? You gave her life; I have saved, it for you—for us. Won't you forgive me, Peggy? My Peggy that was, and is—please God!"

Trembling, he bowed his head over the sobbing, shabby figure he held tightly to his breast, and doing so knew that at last he had entered into a heritage of joy he had come so near to losing.

THE END.


KEEP BABY'S SKIN CLEAR

With CUTICURA SOAP

A lifetime of disfigurement and suffering often results from the neglect, in infancy or childhood, of simple skin affections. In the prevention and treatment of minor eruptions and in the promotion of permanent skin and hair health, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are absolutely unrivaled.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. A liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on the skin and scalp, sent post-free by Muller, Madras & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.


## IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Affable Waiter (handing soup): "Looks like rain."

Cantankerous Old Gentleman: "It does. But it smells like soup."

Mrs. Shortley was discussing the latest fashions with a young lady caller.

"Did you say your husband was fond of those clinging gowns, May?"

"Yes. He likes one to cling to me for about three years."

Try this on some of your friends: "A sleeper is one who sleeps. A sleeper is that in which a sleeper sleeps. A sleeper is that on which the sleeper runs while the sleeper sleeps. Therefore, while the sleeper sleeps in the sleeper, the sleeper carries the sleeper over the sleeper under the sleeper," etc., etc., and so forth.

Englishman (to Pat): "Say, Pat, have you any cure for corns?"

Pat: "I might; but where are they?"

Englishman: "On the soles of my feet."

Pat: "That's one consolation, any way."

Englishman (surprised): "Why?"

Pat (with a twinkle in his eye): "Because nobody can stand on them but yourself."

A horse owner was trying to sell a wind-broken horse and was trotting him around for inspection. The owner stroked the horse's back and remarked to the prospective buyer:—

"Hasn't he a lovely coat?"

But the other noticed that the horse was panting, and answered:—

"Ah, I like his coat all right; but I don't like his pants."

After a third addition to the family it became necessary to secure the services of a permanent nurse.

"Now, my husband is very particular whom I engage as nurse," said the mistress to a girl who had applied for the position. "Are you faithful, and have you a kind, loving disposition? Will you—"

"Excuse me, madam. Am I to take care of the baby or your husband?"

The other day a bootblack was puffing away at the end of a cigar, when a gentleman, thinking to have a little fun at the boy's expense, asked him if he always smoked cigars.

"Oh, yes, sir, pretty often," answered the boy.

"What brand do you generally smoke? asked the gentleman.

"Robinson Crusoe, sir," replied the boy.

The gentleman pondered a while.

"I never heard of that brand," he said.

"It's a name I've given 'em myself," announced the boy. "You see, guv' nor, old Crusoe was a castaway."

"Eddie, my dear, what are you crying for?" said a lady to her little boy, who had just returned from church.

"Because the clergyman says that we must all be born again, and I am afraid I shall be born a girl next time."

"I'm sorry to tell you, m'm that I'll be leaving you next week. I'm going to get married."

"Is that so, Emma? Who is the lucky man?"

"He's a policeman, m'm—on this beat, too."

"I wish you joy. And what is his name?"

"I don't know yet, m'm; but his number is four-one-seven!"

"Just run upstairs, Tommy, and fetch baby's nightgown," said Tommy's mother.

"Don't want to," said Tommy.

"Oh, Tommy! If you are not kind to your new little sister she'll put on her wings and fly back to heaven."

Tommy's reply came like a shot.

"Well, let her put on her wings and fly upstairs for her nightgown!"

Parson (advisingly): "Two rights never make a wrong, Pat, you must know."

Farmer (contradictorily): "Indeed, yer reverence you are wrong."

Parson: "Now now, Pat? I'm right."

Farmer (persistingly): "But I say you are wrong?"

arson (good-naturelly): "And how, Pat?"

Farmer (triumphantly): "Yer reverence, two rights make a wrong when they're boots."

On board a ship one day the cry went up, "A man overboard!" and the captain gave orders to a new sailor, who was an Irishman, to throw out two buoys.

The sailor, seeing two boys walking on the deck, threw them overboard.

The captain, in a state of excitement, declared that it was cork buoys he wanted thrown overboard.

"Bedad!" said Pat, "how was Oi to know whether they came from Cork or Tipperary?"

It was in a suburban town near London, and the good minister had taken his class of boys on a little picnic out in the country.

Each was supplied with a basket of fruit and sandwiches, and as they sat down in a picturesque spot to appease their sharpened appetites the minister asked:—

"Now, boys, what is the best and most appropriate time to thank the Lord?"

The boys looked at each other in silent questioning.

"What does your father do when he sits down to his meals?"

One of the lads, a little red-haired chap, promptly answered:—

"Cus the cook."

Little Johnny, who is of an inquiring turn, was having a quiet talk with his mother. Johnny wanted to know why Mr. Juggins married Mrs. Juggins. His mother wasn't able to tell very clearly. Johnny thought a while, and then asked:—

"Mother, why did you marry my dad?"

"Johnny, I married your father because he saved me from drowning," replied his mother.

"Ill bet that's why dad's always tellin' me not to go in for swimmin," said Johnny.


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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
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entirely free from any chemical substance whatsoever.

It is different from all other foods in being scientifically combined with natural digestive principles.

Benger's Food

is prepared for child, invalid, or aged person, with fresh new milk, and in course of preparation, both the Food and the milk are partially digested, as desired.

This unique feature enables Benger's Food to be assimilated under almost all conditions of illness and digestive disorder.

*The composition of Benger's Food is known to and approved by Doctors throughout the world.*

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.
An interesting booklet explaining how Benger's Food "assists Nature" for Invalids and Convalescents, free from
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ROWLAND'S KALYDOR FOR THE SKIN

known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a **matchless beauty** to the **complexion** unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

SPERMINUM is the natural source of health and vital strength isolated and purified from Organic bases. In the form of the Essence SPERMIN acts as a reviver of vital energy.

Nervous Debility, Senility, Hysteria, Tuberculosis, Impotentia in Neurasthenia will find a corrective in Poehl's Spermin Essence.

For further particulars etc., apply to the Sole Depot:

Sperminum can be had from all Chemists, or from the

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Byculla, Fort, Bombay.

SPERMINUM

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

is acknowledged as an ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC in warding off the bites of

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Good for Prickly Heat and Refreshing to the Skin.

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To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—
KATRAK and Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

# LABOUR STRIKES IN NEW ZEALAND.

## SERIOUS SITUATION IN CAPITAL.

## SHORTAGE OF FOOD AND COAL.

## SHIPPING STATIONARY.

WELLINGTON, Oct. 30.

The waterside workers' strike, which started owing to local grievances, is assuming large proportions. At Auckland and Lyttelton, the waterside workers have struck in sympathy.

There was rioting at Wellington to-day. Two policemen and several strikers were injured. Hundreds of citizens are being sworn in as special constables. Shipping is at a standstill.—Reuter.

SHIPPING AT A STANDSTILL.

WELLINGTON, Oct. 31.

The strike of the waterside workers has so developed through sympathetic strikes that the whole shipping of New Zealand is at a standstill.

Miners have joined with the waterside workers, and the country is faced with a shortage of food and coal.

The struggle has now become a trial of strength against the Federation of Labour, which did not register itself under the Arbitration Act.—Reuter.

## ENTERTAINMENT OF OFFICIALS.

### LORD CREWE'S SCHEME.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Sir George Birdwood, in a letter to the *Times* commending the action of Lord Crewe in holding a reception of the new Government officers proceeding to India, hopes that the practice will be gradually extended to a full measure of the practice observed by the directors of the old East India Company, the India Office thus seeing and learning as much as possible of the probationers prior to their departure for India. He urges, to this end, that the salaries of the members of the India Council ought to be greatly increased, particularly those of the Indian members who on their present salaries cannot possibly uphold a proper position here as virtual members of the Imperial Ministry, far less show that hospitality to probationers which it is so desirable, in the interest of India, that they should be able to extend.—Reuter.

## COMING EXHIBITIONS.

### BRITISH BUSINESS-MEN AND SAN FRANCISCO.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

A non-political committee has been formed to urge the Government to reconsider its decision not to take part in the San Francisco Exhibition. It includes Lord Cowdray, Sir Thomas Lipton, Sir Marcus Samuel, Sir Robert Perks and Sir Felix Schuster.

Lords Sydenham and Carmichael, Sir James Meston, Sir Francis May, Colonel Panzera and Sir Herbert Sloley have joined the Council of the British Dominions Exhibition in London in 1915.—Reuter.

## ASSISTANCE AT SEA.

### PENALTIES FOR FAILING TO GIVE IT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 31.

A Bill has been introduced in the Duma penalising failure to assist persons and ships needing assistance at sea. A captain not rendering help is liable to from two to sixteen months' imprisonment and may be deprived of his certificate for five years.—Reuter.

## TOWN TENANTS AND LAND REFORM.

### TRIBUNAL ON LEASES PROMISED.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Mr. Lloyd George, addressing a deputation of the Town Tenants' League, announced that the Government proposed to establish an impartial tribunal of business men, who would decide between landlord and trader, and fix the terms on which leaseholds should be renewed.—Reuter.

## THE ROYAL MAIL STRIKE.

### ENGINEERS AND EMPLOYERS CONFER.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The chairman and general manager of the Royal Mail Company to-day received a deputation of the Company's engineers accompanied by representatives of the Engineers' Association.

A friendly conference followed after which the engineers returned to their vessels.—Reuter.

## SIR JAMES MESTON.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Sir James and Lady Meston have left for India.

# MOSLEM LEAGUE.

## STRANGE LETTER TO MR. AMEER ALI.

### AGA KHAN RESIGNING PRESIDENCY.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Writing to Mr. Ameer Ali on Oct. 24, Mr. Wazir Hasan, Secretary of the Central Moslem League, stated that he had with Mr. Mahomed Ali seen the Aga Khan in Paris, and, unless Mr. Ameer Ali was prepared to join the Aga Khan in giving him and Mr. Mahomed Ali a public dinner, it would be his painful duty to tell the members of the League on his return to India that the President of the London branch was unwilling to assist the community even when he had to risk nothing and sacrifice nothing, and that if things went wrong in India it would be of no use trusting anybody here to do the Moslems justice, if their own eminent men shrank from giving them some recognition.

TWO ALTERNATIVES.

"You have only two alternatives, that of a weak man to go under and sell the community as so many others have done before, or of a strong man to work alone for the good of the cause."

Mr. Ameer Ali replied on Oct. 27. that he considered both the threat and the inuendoes as unworthy of serious attention or notice. He had expressed his readiness to participate in a non-political, complimentary dinner, but as the Aga Khan had made it clear that there would be political speeches he had written to Mr. Wazir Hasan saying he would have to obtain the sanction of the Lord Chancellor. Because of his inability to join headlong in this affair, Mr. Wazir Hasan had chosen to send him an insulting letter containing contemptible insinuations. The condition which he wished to impose on the discretion and judgment of the London League, he could not accept. So long as he was connected with it he would submit to no outside dictation nor allow the adoption of any programme without the fullest consideration of its consequences to their community.

POLITICAL WORK IN INDIA.

Mr. Hasan also stated in his letter: "If the present League in India has starved you here it has been compelled no less to starve itself in India. But now that it is coming more and more into line with the wishes of the community, it is tapping new financial resources, and, I hope, on my return to India, to collect a large reserve fund for our political work. Naturally the London branch must be supported out of it, but the success of our efforts to convince the members of its requirements depends upon the support which the London branch gives to the parent League and its projects."

Replying to this portion of Mr. Hasan's letter, Mr. Ameer Ali says: "Hitherto the London League has cordially supported all the projects which it has deemed for the benefit of our people, and, in order to maintain an appearance of solidarity, it has refrained from expressing disapproval of resolutions which it has considered inexpedient in the best interests of the community. It is my settled conviction, repeatedly and publicly declared, that Musulmans in India, while claiming full recognition for their legitimate interests and due consideration for their feelings and susceptibilities, should cultivate a sense of proportion, and work in harmony, and in a true spirit of accord, with each other and with Government."

Mr. Ameer Ali sent copies of the correspondence to the members of the London Committee, remarking that if the subvention from Lucknow exposed the President to insult and dictation, he could no longer hold the office with benefit to the community or consistently with self-respect.

PRESIDENT RESIGNS.

His resignation was tendered at a meeting on Wednesday evening, when the Aga Khan was also present. Efforts at adjustment failed and the resignation takes effect as soon as the Treasurer can prepare accounts. Mr. Latif, Vice-President, and Mr. Anik, Treasurer, are also retiring.

The Aga Khan intends as soon as possible after his return to India to resign the Presidentship of the Central League. He has long been desirous of retiring, and though he withdrew his resignation two years ago, his present decision is irrevocable. He wished to retire at the last annual conference but in view of the Turkish situation he postponed any action. He intends to retain his membership, and as far as possible to interest himself actively in its affairs in the direction of encouraging the moderate element. He thinks it may be possible to reconstitute the London League on the basis of co-operation and co-ordination with the Central League, but he will not take any steps in this direction without the support of the officers who are now resigning.

The Aga Khan starts for India in a few days.—Reuter.

## THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

### LIMITATION OF OUTPUT IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Belgian cotton spinners, following the example of the cotton spinners of Austria and Italy, have decided to curtail the production by one day a week for the next six weeks. The main causes are variously stated to be the high prices of raw material, the scarcity of orders, the prospect of the season's crops being inadequate to meet requirements, and the weakened demand from the markets of the Far and Near East.

The English Cotton Spinners' Federation will discuss the question of the limitation of output in England next week.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety, impossible with solid fuel.

# NEW TERRITORY.

## THRACE OCCUPIED BY BULGARIA.

### A GENERAL AMNESTY PROCLAIMED.

VIENNA, Oct. 31.

An Austrian syndicate has advanced Bulgaria thirty million francs, and has received promises of special consideration for the Austrian trade.

The Bulgarian occupation of Thrace is complete, and the Government has issued a manifesto to the population of the new territories, proclaiming a general amnesty, and declaring that the religion and nationality of the new subjects will be rigorously respected.—Reuter.

## FAMOUS MOTORIST KILLED.

### ACCIDENT WHILE GOING 114 MILES AN HOUR.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Owing to the bursting of a tyre, the famous motorist, Mr. Percy Lambert, was killed at Brooklands while travelling at the rate of 114 miles an hour. He broke the world's record as recently as Monday.—Reuter.

## TURKEY AND BRITAIN.

### MUTUAL EXPRESSIONS OF FRIENDSHIP.

CONSTANTINOPLE Oct. 31.

Sir Louis Mallet, the new British Ambassador, in presenting his credentials, assured the Sultan of the King's sincere friendship and unalterable goodwill and his hope to see the consolidation and the development of the resources of Turkey.

In reply, the Sultan said the traditional friendship between Great Britain and Turkey had found a new and solid basis in the results of recent negotiations between the two Governments.—Reuter.

## UNFULFILLED PROMISES.

### MR. BONAR LAW'S GIBE AT THE CHANCELLOR.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Mr. Bonar Law at Newcastle, to-day, made a brief speech in which he emphasised the unity and loyalty among Conservatives. He affirmed that they would never enter into competition with the Liberals in making promises which they were not able to fulfil. The Conservatives were a national party desiring to raise the condition of the mass of the people, but rather than imitate Mr. Lloyd George they would spend their life in the cold shades of Opposition.—Reuter.

## HUNGARIAN LOAN.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 30.

The Indemnity Bill authorises the Minister of Finance to raise a loan of ten million sterling to meet extraordinary expenditure entailed by Army reform and reproductive works. If this is impossible, the Minister of Finance will cover the expenditure by a floating debt issue.—Reuter.

## NEW KING OF BAVARIA.

MUNICH, Oct. 30.

The Bavarian Diet by a large majority has passed the Bill authorising the Kingship to be conferred on the Regent.—Reuter.

## CANADA AND THE NAVY.

OTTAWA, Oct. 31.

In a federal by-election at South Bruce, Mr. Truax, the Liberal candidate, was elected by a majority of 150 over Mr. Cargill, Conservative.

The election was necessitated by the elevation of Mr. Donelly to the Senate, and was fought on the naval issue.—Reuter.

## NEW LORD ADVOCATE.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Mr. Robert Munro M.P., has been appointed Lord Advocate.

A by-election is thus necessitated at Wick Burghs.—Reuter.

[Mr. Robert Munro was born in 1868, and is the son of a Free Church minister in Ross-shire. In 1895 he was called to the Bar, and has now a large junior practice in Parliament House. Mr. Munro was appointed Advocate Deputy in 1906.

Polling in Wick Burghs at the last election resulted as follows:—

R. Munro (L).....1515
Sir A. Bignold (U).....1304

Liberal Majority 211

Majorities in Wick Burghs have never been large. In January, 1910, the Liberal majority was 275. In 1906, the Conservative was successful by 95 votes and in 1900 by 113 votes.]

## DUKE OF SUTHERLAND'S OFFER.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

In an interview published in the *Daily Mail* the Duke of Sutherland says he does not object to selling 400,000 acres to Government at £2 an acre. He only wants a certain acreage round his homes.—Reuter.

# THE VICEROY ON TOUR.

## TROOPS REVIEWED AT HYDERABAD.

### REMARKABLE SHOOTING BY THE NIZAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, HYDERABAD, Oct. 31.

His Excellency the Viceroy left the Castle yesterday at 7 a.m., to attend a review of the 9th Secunderabad Division on the parade ground. On arrival at the rendezvous, His Excellency mounted his horse and proceeded to the review ground, accompanied by H. H. the Nizam and General Sir I. E. Nixon and staff and an escort of H. H. the Nizam's Imperial Service Lancers.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge meanwhile had preceded the Viceroy by a motor-car to the saluting base. On the arrival of the procession at the saluting base, His Excellency received the Royal Salute and there made an inspection of the division drawn up in a line of masses. His Excellency then returned to the saluting base, after which the troops marched past by the batteries and regiments in the following order:—

"N" Battery R. H. A. and "H" Ammunition Column, the Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade, 7th Dragoon Guards, 34th Poona Horse, 20th Deccan Horse, two regiments of H. H. the Nizam's Imperial Service Lancers, the 17th Brigade R. F. A., 10th, 26th and 92nd Batteries and 9th Ammunition Column.

1st Infantry Brigade—2nd Shropshire Light Infantry, 1st Brahmins, 6th Jat Light Infantry, 94th Infantry.

2nd Infantry Brigade—No. 12 Company, 2nd Sappers and Miners, 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 64th Pioneers, 83rd Infantry, 109th Infantry.

About 7,500 men were present on parade.

The Horse Artillery and Cavalry then galloped past the saluting point and formed up on the right of the line which then advanced in a line of masses to within 50 yards of the saluting base and gave the Royal Salute.

His Excellency congratulated Major-General Phayre, Commanding the 9th Secunderabad Division, on the smart appearance and soldier-like bearing of the troops.

At the conclusion of the review, Their Excellencies, accompanied by His Highness the Nizam, proceeded to the Secunderabad Club and were entertained to breakfast by the staff of the 9th Division, returning to the Falaknuma Castle at 10 a.m.

SPORTS AT FATEH MAIDAN.

Their Excellencies spent a quiet afternoon at the Castle, and at 5 p.m. motored to the Fateh Maidan and witnessed some sports. The events included tent-pegging, sherif cutting and an elephant race in which members of the Viceroy's Staff took part.

During the sport, His Highness gave a magnificent display of rifle shooting, bottles and glass balls were thrown in the air, and His Highness seldom failed to break them. Finally, rupee pieces were thrown up which His Highness, though out of practice, hit with unerring precision.

RECEPTION AT THE RESIDENCY.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge dined at the Residency last night with Col. and Mrs. Pinhey, and afterwards held a reception. One hundred guests were invited to dinner including H. H. the Nizam, Sir John Nixon, General Phayre, Nawab Salar Jung, the Peshkar and assistant Ministers including Mr. Glangy.

Prior to the dinner, H. E. the Viceroy presented to His Highness a very handsome gold cup with the following inscribed on it: "From the Viceroy to his friend, the Nizam of Hyderabad." Her Excellency also presented His Highness with her photograph in a silver frame.

About 600 people attended the reception which was held in the Durbar Hall of the Residency, His Highness the Nizam standing on the right of Their Excellencies on the dais.

A CHEETAH HUNT.

This morning, Their Excellencies motored out to breakfast with H. H. the Nizam at the Mahboob Mansion, a distance of about four miles from here. Before breakfast the members of the Viceregal party, Sir John Nixon, Brig General Money and a few others were present at a cheetah hunt on the plain close to the Mahboob Mansion. Two cheetahs were placed in bullock carts which were driven up to a herd of black buck. As soon as the carts were brought up to within fifty yards of the buck, the cheetahs were slipped. The party was fortunate enough to witness two kills. In each case the cheetahs reached its prey in less than a hundred yards and, catching it by the throat, killed it at once.

About 40 guests were invited to the breakfast including H. H. the Nizam's Staff and the guests at the Residency. After breakfast, a group photograph was taken in the verandah of the Mahboob Palace.

TEA AT GOLCONDA FORT.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge left the Castle at 4-15 p.m. to tak tea with H. H. the Nizam at the Golconda Fort. Their Excellencies were met at the fort by H. H. Nawab Salar Jung, Col and Mrs. Pinhey and His Highness's Staff. On entering the fort, a salute of 21 guns was fired by a battery of His Highness's regular troops while a guard-of-honour of the Golconda Lancers was drawn up at the gate. Their Excellencies proceeded to the Balahissar at the top of the fort where tea was served.

There excellencies proceeded from the fort to the Alam Khan Tank on which they went for a trip in the "Jubilee," a flat-bottomed paddle-boat built in Hyderabad in 1906. The tank was made by Nawab Salar Jung's great-great-grandfather from the loot which was divided between the British and Hyderabad troops after the fall of Seringapatam in 1799. It is a magnificent piece of engineering, three miles in circumference and sixty feet deep.

The Viceregal party returned to the Castle at 6-30.

To-night Their Excellencies dine at the Chowmahla Palace with His Highness the Nizam. Seventy-six guests have been invited to meet Their Excellencies.

# PUBLIC SERVICES.

## RETURN OF ISLINGTON COMMISSION.

### ENQUIRY TO RE-OPEN AT DELHI ON MONDAY.

Lord Islington (chairman) and several members of the Public Services Commission returned to India yesterday morning by the mail steamer "Arabia" and proceeded last night to Delhi where they will resume their investigations on Monday. Besides Lord Islington, the other members who returned yesterday were the Earl of Ronaldshay, Sir Murray Hammick, Sir Theodore Morison, Sir Valentine Chirol and the Hon. Mr. H. F. Sly.

During their last visit to India, the Commission enquired into the Indian and Provincial Civil Services, and they will now devote their attention to the superior grades of the other services and departments, numbering about 28 in all. These will comprise all the important non-judicial civil departments and the civil side of certain Military Services, including the Indian Medical Service and the Military Finance Department. The investigations will be held in different centres in India and will probably extend to April. On the last occasion, it will be remembered, the enquiries lasted from January to April.

PROGRAMME OF WORK.

On assembling at Delhi on Monday, the Commission will proceed to examine Imperial officers as witnesses from the United Provinces, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province. In December, the Commission will sit at Calcutta to hear witnesses from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Burma. Early in February, enquiries will be commenced at Madras, and the tour will be concluded in Bombay where witnesses will be examined from Western India and the Central Provinces.

As already announced in the *Bombay Gazette*, the Commission will sit in two sections, in order that adequate time may be given for dealing with the numerous technical points arising in respect of the various services. Each section will specialise as regards those points on its own list of Services, but there will be ample consideration of all important matters by the full Commission and there will be no division of the Commission regarding the four more important services, namely, Medical, Educational, Public Works and Railways.

The consideration of the report will be taken up on the return of the Commission to England.

STRENGTH OF CADRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 31.

Among the important questions still to be dealt with by the Islington Commission is that of the strength of the cadres of the Civil Sevice, in the various provinces. This will be taken during the current cold weather.

## MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD INTERVIEWED.

In discussing the political situation at Home with a representative of the *Bombay Gazette* yesterday, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., expressed the opinion that but for outside intervention there would be no fear of disturbances in Ulster.

He said that the suggestions of officers of the British army that the troops would not act against the Ulster dissentients, if resistance to the law were offered, were far more serious both from the general political standpoint and from the point of view of Ulster than all the speeches of Sir Edward Carson. The Ulster stalwarts received spurious encouragement from these suggestions, while the statements thus made were bitterly resented by Labour only, who pointed out that there was no question of the attitude of the troops when strike disturbances arose.

"In fact," said Mr. MacDonald, "the position adopted by Sir Edward Carson and his friends involved the overthrow of Parliamentary Government and the substitution of force for Constitutionalism."

The hon. member further declared that if Mr. Bonar Law secured the General Election he asked for the fight would not turn on Home Rule, but on the working of the Insurance Act and on the land policy outlined by Mr. Lloyd George.

## MURDER IN A CROWDED STREET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, an Indian confectioner, Bhagwan Shah, Upper Chitpur Road, was fatally stabbed. A partner of the deceased has been arrested by the Police.

Bhagwan made a profit of about Rs. 1,600 on the occasion of the last Diwali festival, and Puttooram, who had one-eighth share in the business, demanded Rs. 200 out of the profit. Bhagwan put off payment and Puttooram is alleged to have attacked the deceased with a clasp-knife from behind. The deceased fell forward over the platform of the shop, when Puttooram, it is alleged, stabbed him five or six times near the heart. The outrage was committed in a street, crowded with people, there being a market near the shop.

## COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

### MR. EDWARDES RESUMES DUTY.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C. V. O., I. C. S., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has returned from his leave, arriving in Bombay by the mail steamer yesterday. He took charge of the office from Mr. MacTier, Acting Commissioner, yesterday evening, after office hours.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 5 per cent.

# LAHORE FIRE.

## DESTRUCTION OF A BANK GODOWN.

### DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT QUARTER LAKH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

The Lahore Bank, which has been subjected to a considerable run during the present crisis, had its godown destroyed by fire last night. The godown was packed with reams of paper and other inflammable material, and it took hours before the flames were got under.

The loss is estimated at Rs 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 which, is it understood, is covered by insurance. This is considered by local people as another sign of misfortune, which has come upon the Swadeshi banks.

## BUCKINGHAM-STEPHENS CASE.

### BELATED APPLICATION BY SWYNY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOTTAYAM, Oct. 31.

Mr. Samuel Richard Swyny, retired Assistant Superintendent of Police, whose evidence was required to prove the legal marriage between the late Sergeant-Major Schofield and the first accused's mother's mother in support of the first accused's claim to be dealt with as a European British subject, was examined by Vakil Subramanaya Iyer to-day. He deposed that the first accused is his son. Witness filed a copy of his marriage certificate and also a copy of his wife's mother's baptismal certificate. Witness said that he had seen the marriage certificate of Sergeant-Major Schofield and his wife's mother, and that it had since been destroyed.

Mr. Swyny's evidence being over, the Sirkar Vakil submitted that the accused could not claim the privilege at this stage of the proceedings, and read sections from the Travancore Criminal Proceedure Code in support of his contention.

The Magistrate dismissed the petition on the grounds that, although the petitioner had proved that he was a European British subject, the claim ought to have been made when he was first brought before the Court.

## ALLEGED FATAL KICK.

### CASE AGAINST EUROPEAN ENGINEER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct 31.

Mr. J. G. Drummond, Sub-divisional Officer of Barrackpore, resumed the further hearing of the case in which Mr. O'Brien, engineer of the Alexandra Jute Mills at Jugatdul, stood charged with kicking one Rash Behary Neogy, a painter under him, who had since died of rupture of the spleen.

Nine more witnesses were examined. Four mill hands deposed to have seen the accused pushing the deceased.

The manager and two other European officers of the mills described what happened after the deceased had been taken out of the paint shop.

Two formal witnesses were then examined.

After the evidence of the prosecution was closed, O'Brien, the accused, pleaded not guilty, and stated he gave the man a push and he fell against a box.

## RAILWAY ENGINEER KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

Mr. K. M. Sen, an executive engineer on the E. B. S. Railway, was knocked down and killed by an engine at Narcoldanga yesterday morning. He had been out on duty and was returning from the yard, when a shunting engine came along and knocked him down, injuring him so severely that he died almost immediately.

Another account says that he was talking to the Locomotive Superintendent when the latter warned him to beware of an approaching engine, but the accident happened before the deceased realised his danger.

Mr. Sen's body was despatched to Sealdah by a special train.

## ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 31.

A meeting of the council of the All-India Moslem League was held to-day. The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, K. C. I. E., of Bombay, was elected President for the next annual sessions of the All-India Moslem League to be held at Agra on December 29 and 30, 1913. The following resolution was also adopted:—"That, in the opinion of the Council of the All-India Moslem League, the Indian Press Act of 1910 requires material amendment, but the Council leaves the discussion of the details for the ensuing annual session of the All-India Moslem League which is soon to be held."

## COMMERCE MEMBER ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

The Hon. Mr. Clark, Member of Commerce and Industry, will arrive at Rangoon on November 11 and arrive at Magok on the 14th. He will return to Mandalay on the 17th, and halt at Maymyo on the 19th and 20th. He is due at Yenaungyaung when he will stay until the 28th. He returns to Rangoon on the 28th, and will reach Delhi on December 4, visiting Calcutta en route on the 2nd.

# BOMBAY SHARE MARKET.

## UNCERTAINTY OF BROKERS.

### BAZAAR RE-OPENED WITH SMALL TRANSACTIONS.

The Bombay Share Market opened yesterday after three days' holiday excepting for the brief period for *Meerut Sodas* on Wednesday night.

The business transacted yesterday was small, but the brokers tried to utilise the time in exchanging *leadleys* and fleeting settlements as, owing to the continued depression, they could not engage in much new business.

The bazaar presented a very quiet appearance and there was a conspicuous absence of the usual noise and bustle. No broker knows what his position will be on the settlement day, November 12, "because," one of them explained, "we all know on paper how much we have to pay and receive, respectively, from the market and also from our clients. But we do not know which of the brokers who have to pay us will fail to do so on that day."

"Are they not all persons who are solvent?" asked a representative of the *Bombay Gazette*.

"They are, but only those who hold cash are 'all right.' Securities have not their full value now, and, to pay the broker, many will be loth to dispose of their holdings at a loss at a time of such high depression."

Yesterday being the settling day for Government paper transactions, the brokers were mostly engaged in making up their accounts, and business in shares was consequently small.

It is satisfactory to note that the position of the Indian Banks has somewhat improved, and there is every indication that the panic that prevailed during the past few days is at last subsiding.

The share market, however, will take some sometime, to recover confidence, and a number of old brokers estimate that this period will extend to about four or five months.

The difficulty that merchants generally experience at the present time is chiefly due to the persistent demands of creditors for a prompt settlement.

## THE PEARL MARKET.

### PROSPECTS MORE HOPEFUL.

The pearl merchants in Bombay are seriously considering the present situation, and a number of meetings have been held to discuss the matter. It is believed that the prospects are now more hopeful, and that the pearl merchants will eventually succeed in tiding over their difficulties.

In connection with the failure of a big Arab merchant the other day, it is confirmed that there is every likelihood of a satisfactory settlement being made with his creditors although the liabilities amount to about a crore of rupees.

## THE PEOPLE'S BANK.

### CONTINUED DISSATISFACTION OF DEPOSITORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LOHORE, Oct. 31.

A Quetta telegram to the *Civil and Military Gazette* states that great excitement prevails among local depositors and shareholders of the People's Bank over the non-receipt of the investigation committee's report which was anxiously awaited. There is a feeling not to be led away by assurances being spread by the promoters of the bank. A suggestion has been made that real well-wishers of the bank should raise funds and buy up the deposits of those who are not willing to prolong their terms of deposits. Failing this the local depositors are asked to insist on an official liquidation and a thorough and searching enquiry into the affairs of the bank. The report of the last shareholders' meeting has given no satisfaction.

## WARNING OF THE WEATHER.

### COMMUNICATION WITH SHIPS BY WIRELESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

The Meteorological Department is taking steps to arrange for the receipt by wireless telegraphy of weather observations from ships at sea. The work of warning the Indian ports of the approach of cyclonic storms or of bad weather is performed from the Simla office by the Director-General and by the Calcutta Meteorologist. As a number of ships have now wireless installation the demand for weather information from ships at sea has increased and the Meteorological Department has arranged to send daily to the coastal wireless stations a short meteorological statement for transmission to any ship that asks for it.

## THE KANDAHAR RIOTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 31.

The Frontier correspondent states in the *Pioneer* that the enquiry into the recent Durani outbreak at Kandahar is proceeding. The kotwal of the city was put under arrest by the Governor, but the fault seems originally to have been that of the Governor rather than of his subordinates. Two of the latter, it may be remembered, were killed in the riot.

## NEW BIKANIR COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 31.

The Maharaja of Bikanir will open his new Council, based on the model of the Imperial Legislative Council, on November 10.

# THE WORLD OF SPORT.

## GWALIOR RACES.

### HORSES LEFT IN FOR TO-DAY'S MEET.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GWALIOR, Oct. 31.

The following are the horses left in, after declaration of forfeit, for to-morrow's races :—

CHARGERS' HURDLE RACE.—Distance 2 miles over 8 flights of hurdles.—Terra Firma, Silverbolt, Pewter.

DEALER'S PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.—Madrina, 10st 7lbs, Monalien II, 10st 5lbs, Kilburnie, 10st 3lbs, Signearie 8st 6lbs, St Gilgen, 8st 6lbs, Lady Spring, 8st 4lbs, Lady Douglas, 8st, Vic's Pride 7st, Silver Memory, 6st.

BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.—Portland Lad, North Signearie, Molly, Lady Douglas, Silver Memory, Boranbil, Keerit.

THE PRESIDENT'S CUP.—Distance, 6 furlongs.—Miller's Daughter, Intrigue, Hackler's Hope, Herltic, Mr. Podler.

SECRETARY'S CUP:—Distance 5 furlongs.—Mirbani, Common, Maximum, D. S. O. Indian Star.

NOVICE PLATE:—Distance 4 furlongs (1st division).—Bravo, Good Evening, Financier, Creditor, Maflesh, Tezab, Hachel, Pendil, Rummy, Mushtes.

NOVICE PLATE:—(2nd division) distance 4 furlongs.—Sirsatu, Marmalade, Flying Bird, Luckyman, Jewan, Tadigar, Mysore, Bezarbeg, Norwood Verney, Red Fish, Kaderbeg.

ARAB HANDICAP:—Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner, 10st 11lb; Lecror, 9st 13lbs Baldwin, 9st 2lbs; Asfundier, 9st; Bravo, 8st 10lbs; Soonisam, 8st 10lbs; Mysore, 8st 4lbs; Tofic Pacha, 8st 11b; Financier, 7st 13lbs; Mathat Baig, 7st 12lbs; Youngl Dunya, 7st 10lbs; Nizamal Mulcoz, 7st 8lbs; Iron Chest, 7st 7lbs; Rustom Hind, 7st 6lbs; Murwareer, 7st; Salisbury, 6st 8lbs; Redfish 6st; Arabiyah, 6st.

## HOME SPORTING SUMMARY.

### CLOSE RUGBY GAMES IN LONDON.

#### FOOTBALL.

The football season at Eton was begun on Oct. 11, when a field game was played on the Timbralls against the Green jackets. Rain fell heavily and the turf was very slippery. Eton have three old choices this season—Le G. F. H. Horton, G. D. Pepe, and N. J. A. L. Prinsep. The game ended in a win for Eton, by 1 forced goal (2 points) to 0.

#### RUGBY.

The Old Merchant Taylors beat Blackheath, at Richmond, on Oct. 11, by 7 points to 5; the Harlequins beat Richmond, at Twickenham, by 11 points to 7; the London Scottish and Old Leysians played a drawn game at Richmond, each side having scored 3 points.

London Irish beat London Welsh, at Wandsworth, on Oct. 11 by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

Old Alleynians beat Royal Military College (Sandhurst), at Camberley, by 3 goals and 5 tries (30 points) to 1 dropped goal (4 points).

Newport beat Cardiff, at Newport, by 1 goal, 1 dropped goal, and 1 try (12 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points).

Neath beat Penarth, at Neath, by 1 dropped goal and 3 tries (13 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

Llanelly and Aberavon played a drawn game, at Llanelly, neither side having scored.

Gloucester beat Swansea, at Gloucester, by 3 tries (9 points) to 0.

Abertillery beat Bristol, at Bristol, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 0.

Cheltenham and Cinderford played a drawn game at Cheltenham, neither side having scored.

United Services beat Rosslyn Park, at Portsmouth, by 2 goals (10 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

Devonport Albion beat Bath, at Devonport, by 1 goal, 1 dropped goal, and 2 tries (15 points) to 1 penalty goal and 1 try (6 points).

Coventry beat St. Thomas's Hospital, at Coventry, by 8 goals, 1 penalty goal, and 1 try (46 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

Leicester beat Northampton, at Leicester, by 3 goals and 2 tries (21 points) to 1 try (3 points).

[illegible] beat Broughton Park, at Liverpool, by 2 goals and 1 try (13 points) to 0

Birkenhead Park beat Sale, at Birkenhead, by 2 goals, 1 penalty goal, and 4 tries (25 points) to 0.

Hartlepool Rovers beat Headingley, at Hartlepool, by 1 goal and 6 tries (23 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

Kent beat the Eastern Counties, in the County Championship, at Blackheath, on Oct. 15, by 6 goals and 5 tries (46 points) to 0.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital beat the Royal Naval College, at Greenwich, by 1 goal and 4 tries (17 points) to 1 try (3 points).

#### ASSOCIATION.

The Southern League, beat the Irish League at Dublin, on Oct. 11, by 4 goals to 1.

Birmingham beat London, at Upton Park, on Oct. 13, by 2 goals to 0.

The Scottish League beat the Southern League, at Glasgow, on Oct. 13 by 5 goals to 0.

Old Reptonians beat Old Berkhamstedians in the first round of the Arthur Dunn Cup Competition, at Wembley, on Oct. 11, by 8 goals to 0; Old Carthusians and Old Salopians played a drawn game at Hale End, each side having scored 1 goal; Old Cholmeleians beat Old Westminsters, at Finchley, by 5 goals to 2; Old Citizens beat Old Johnians, at Ewell, by 4 goals to 0.

The results of the matches in the League Championship on October 11, were as follows :—Blackburn Rovers 2 goals, Manchester City 1, at Manchester; Manchester United 2, Burnley 1, at Burnley; Aston Villa 2, Sheffield Wednesday 0, at Birmingham; Tottenham Hotspur 0, Bradford City 0, at Tottenham; Newcastle United 1, Chelsea 0, at Newcastle; Middlesbrough 3, West Bromwich Albion 0, at Middlesbrough; Derby County 1, Sunderland 1, at Derby; Sheffield United 4, Everton 1, at Sheffield; Liverpool 2, Bolton Wanderers 1, at Liverpool; Oldham Athletic 1, Preston North End 0, at Preston.

The results of the matches in the Second Division of the League on Oct. 11, were as follows :—Bury 3 goals, Grimsby Town 1, at Bury; Notts County 2, Glossop 2, at Nottingham; Fulham 0, Blackpool 0, at Fulham; Leicester Fosse 1, Clapton Orient 0, at Leicester; Woolwich Arsenal 2, Huddersfield Town 1, at Huddersfield; Stockport County 2, Bradford 0, at Bradford; Lincoln City 1, Notts Forest 0, at Lincoln; Leeds City 3, Wolverhampton Wanderers 1, at Wolverhapton; Barnsley 1, Birmingham 7 at Barnsley; Bristol City 1, Hull City 0, at Hull.

Hull City and Lincoln City played a drawn game in the Second Division of the League, at Hull, on Oct. 13, each side having scored 1 goal.

The results of the matches in the Southern League on Oct. 11, were as follows :—Swindon Town 6 goals Coventry City 1, at Swindon; Crystal Palace 1, Bristol Rovers 0, at Bristol Queen's Park Rangers 0, Plymouth Argyle 0, at Park Royal; Millwall 0, Gillingham 0, at new Cross; West Ham United 5, Southampton 1, at Upton Park; Merthyr Town 0, Reading 0, at Merthyr; Portsmouth 3, Northampton 0, at Portsmouth; Cardiff City 2, Watford 0, at Cardiff; Norwich City 1, Exeter City 0, at Exeter; Brighton and Hove Albion 130, Southend United, 1 at Brighton.

Reading beat Southend United, at Reading, on Oct. 15, by two goals to 0.

Ipswich Town and Civil Service played a drawn game in the Southern Amateur League, at Ipswich, on Oct. 11, each side having scored 1 goal.

#### RACING.

The Campton Park October Meeting was begun on Oct. 10. The Imperial Produce Plate was won in a canter by Capt. Forester's By George! by four lengths from Mr. Russel's Sunny Land. Mr. E. Hulton's Longtown was third. The Coventry Plate was won by Mr E Hulton's Whimsey, the Richmond Plate by Mr. Kennedy Jones's Castleton and the Wick Plate by Mr. A. James's Entebe. The meeting was brought to a close on Oct. 11. Mr. E. Dresden's Florist won the Duke of York Stakes in a canter by a length and a half from Mr. R. Swanwick's Equanimity. Mr. R. C. Dawson's Oselle was third. The Kempton Park Nursery Handicap was won by Mr. L. Neumann's Lancelot, the Rivermead Welter Handicap by Mr. W. Stratton's Castellan, and the Isleworth Three-Year-Old Maiden Plate by Mr. A. Gorham's Indian God.

The Autumn Handicap at the Wolverhampton Meeting on Oct. 13, was won by Mr R. Wooton's Gay Bachelor. In the Shifnal Welter Handicap, Mr. F. Benson's Kinglet and Mr. A. Cox's The Tramp IV. ran a dead heat, but the former won the deciding heat.

The Newmarket Second October Meeting was begun on Oct. 14. Mr. A. Belmont's Tracery easily beat Mr. S. B. Joel's Long Set in the Champion Stakes by six lengths. Lord Rosebery's Prue won the New-market Oaks, Mr. L. Neumann's Saint Cyr the Alington Plate, Mr. Hulton's Stornoway the Clearwell Stakes, and the same owner's Siller the Suffolk Nursery Plate.

Mr. Wadia's Fiz Yama, who started with odds of 50 to 1 against him, won the Cesarewitch Stakes at Newmarket, on Oct. 16, by a head from Mr. Morrison's Grave Greek; Mr. L. de Rothschild's Lavaine was third. Mr. J. Buchanan's Shake Down won the Cheveley Stakes, Mr. J. Russel's Polycrates the Second October Nursery Stakes, and Mr. J. B. Joel's Blue Stone the Select Stakes.

#### GOLF.

In a 36-hole four-ball match at East Lake, Atlanta, on Oct. 11, Vardon and Ray beat Stewart Maiden, the local professional and a cousin to A. Smith and William Mann by 1 hole. The best individual score was 71 by Maiden. The course measures 6,539 yards, and the bogey score is 82.

George Duncan won the Open Golf Championship of France at Chantilly on Oct. 14, with a score of 304 (78 79 73+74). Duncan's 73 for the third round is a "record" for the course Braid was second, with 307, and J. G. Sherlock third, with 309.

#### TENNIS.

The final round of the Professional Tennis Handicap at Manchester was played on Oct. 10. H. Lambert, (Lord's) who received 15 and one bisque, beat Peter Latham (professional to Mr. J. O. M. Clark at Troon), scratch by 3 sets to 1 (6—1, 6—3, 6—7, 6—4).

#### AUTOMOBILISM.

At Brooklands on Oct. 10 Jean Chassagne, driving Mr. Louis Coatalen's 47·6 twelve cylinder Sunbeam, beat the world's "record" for the hour by travelling 107 miles 1,672 yards in that time—a speed of 107·95 miles per hour. The previous best distance was 106 miles 387 yards—a speed of 106·22 miles per hour.

J. A. Hayes, a well-known Shanghai jockey, met with a bad accident in a hurdle race for walers at the Kiagwan race course. [illegible] sustained a broken collarbone and the horse he was riding broke its back. The animal was afterwards shot.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer with Lady O'Dwyer and staff were to leave Lahore yesterday by motor for a tour in the Gurdaspur district, visiting Amritsar on his way back and returning to Lahore on November 8.


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## TURF LIBEL CASE.

### SOLICITOR AND BOOKMAKER CHARGED.

### MR. SIEVIER IN COURT AGAIN.

At the Central Criminal Court on Oct. 14 before Mr. Justice Lush, Thomas Henry Dey, 36, bookmaker, of Amherst-park, N., and Percy Bono, 46, solicitor, practising at Great Marlborough-street, W., under the style of Percy Bono and Co., surrendered to their bail and pleaded "Not guilty" to an indictment charging them with having published a defamatory libel of and concerning Robert Standish Sievier, the former editor of the *Winning Post*. The defendants pleaded justification.

Mr. Shearman, in opening, said that Mr. Sievier appeared nominally as the prosecutor, but he was really defending himself. When he had control of the *Winning Post* in 1907 something came to his knowledge to the disadvantage of Mr. Dey, and a notice was put in the *Winning Post* to the effect that no more advertisements from Mr. Dey would be put in its columns. Then Dey took proceedings for libel against Sievier those proceedings did not go on for very long, and after a very short time they were discontinued. Mr. Dey had associated himself with another gentleman called Edward Sievier, who was a cousin of Robert Sievier, and he used the name of Sievier and Co. He did not pay, and people were inquiring of Mr. Robert Sievier, "How is it you do not pay?" Mr. Robert Sievier was very indignant, after a long and acrimonious correspondence. Mr. Dey and Mr. Edward Sievier called upon Mr. Robert Sievier. In the result Mr. Robert Sievier consented to receive Dey's advertisements in future upon Dey giving him a written undertaking that if here was any dispute between people who betted with him that dispute should be referred to him, Robert Sievier. It was on January 31, 1907, that the parties made it up. He understood that Mr. Dey's account of that interview was :—"I paid you £1,000. You blackmailed me out of £1,000, which I paid to stop your libels."

In 1911 Mr. Sievier was adopted as Conservative candidate for the Parliamentary Division of Hoxton, and some time before Mr. Dey had been adopted as the County Council candidate in the same interest. At that time the two gentlemen were friends, and they joined together in promoting their joint candidature. That was the state of affairs when an attack was made on Mr. Dey in the columns of the newspaper with which Mr. Sievier had nothing to do. The upshot was that the Conservative Party in Hoxton decided to dispense with the services of Mr. Dey. Later there was formed the Newspaper Association for the control of sporting advertisement, of which Mr. Sievier was chairman. That body drew up a list of people whose advertisement it would not put in newspapers, and one of these people was Mr. Dey. Mr. Dey, he assumed, came to the conclusion that Mr. Sievier was at the back of it. Thereupon he went to his solicitor and made the attack upon Mr. Sievier which was the cause of these proceedings.

#### THE ALLEGED LIBEL.

Counsel proceeded to read and comment upon the circular which, it was said, was sent to every elector in Hoxton. The libels complained of were contained in the following paragraphs:—

"Some seven years ago Mr. Robert Standish Sievier applied to our client for a temporary loan, and Mr. Dey refused to advance the amount required. A short time afterwards the most virulent and malicious attack against our client appeared in the *Winning Post* newspaper. A writ for libel against the editor was issued at the suit of Mr. Dey. The attack was continued week after week, and finally, against our advice, our client paid Mr. Robert Standish Sievier the sum of £1,000 by way of blackmail to induce him to cease from his attacks. Our client was foolish to make this payment, but he was advised that many months must elapse before the case came on for hearing in Court, and, looking at the matter from a purely commercial point of view, Mr. Dey considered that it would be cheaper to pay the sum of £1,000 to prevent Mr. Robert Standish Sievier from repeating his scurrilous attacks hebdomadaly than to wait for some lengthy period the outcome of an action which, in our opinion, must have given Mr. Dey substantial damages, but which damages our client would probably not have succeeded in recovering from Mr. Sievier.

"Take another incident of a very illuminating nature, showing the relationship between the two parties. A tradesman in Hoxton commenced betting with our client, and it came to our client's knowledge that he was simply a nominee betting for Mr. Sievier. Upon this footing the tradesman was allowed considerable credit and drew some thousands of pounds from Mr. Dey. Within the last few weeks the tradesman has defaulted to Mr. Dey in the sum of nearly £600, and has explained to Mr. Dey, in the most apologetic manner that he cannot liquidate his indebtedness because his principal has defaulted to him. Mr. Dey is therefore another £600 out of pocket owing to the dishonourable conduct of the man who considers our client is not fit to publish an advertisement in the sporting papers."

After evidence as to the publication of the pamphlet had been given, Mr. Robert Standish Sievier gave evidence in accord with the opening statement.

#### THE DEFENCE.

Mr. McCall, K.C., opened the defence on behalf of Mr. Dey on Wednesday. He said that after Dey had stopped his advertisements in the *Winning Post* and had refused to lend Sievier £200, articles libelling him began to appear in the *Winning Post*. A writ was issued but the articles continued, and Mr. Dey was struck with the fear of ruin. A man named Clark, who was associated with the *Winning Post*, had a communication with him, and Mr. Dey went to Mr. Sievier and told him what Clark had said—namely, that the attacks upon him would be stopped if he consented to pay £1,500, which was subsequently reduced to £1,000. Sievier said that for £1,000 the attacks would be stopped. In spite of the advice which he got Dey went to Sievier's office and it was arranged that if he paid the £1,000 he should be given £300 worth of advertisements. Thus he was paying £300 for advertisements four or five months in advance. Mr. Sievier said that the balance of £700 must be paid in cash, and it was so paid by Dey, who drew a cheque for the amount, cashed it at his bank, and took it in a bag, to Sievier. With regard to the second libel charge, Mr. Sievier had admitted that he instructed Wooster to back certain horses for him. Over one bet Dey paid Wooster and Wooster paid Sievier £1,300 and when the chance went against Wooster and Sievier Mr. Dey was left with £613, which he could not recover from Wooster and which Mr. Sievier now stated he was not liable to pay.

Mr. Dey gave evidence bearing about counsel's statement, and the hearing was adjourned.

## LEAGUE FOOTBALL AT HOME.

The following were the positions of the various clubs in the principal Leagues in England up to Oct. 20 :—

THE LEAGUE DIVISION I.

| | P. | W. | D. | L. | Goals. F. | A. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blackburn R. ... | 8 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 26 | 7 | 15 |
| Manchester U | 7 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 12 |
| Tottenham ... | 8 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 11 | 10 |
| W. B. Albion ... | 7 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 9 |
| Oldham Athletic. | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 14 | 9 |
| Bolton Wndrs. | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 7 | 8 |
| radford City .. | 7 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| Sunderland ... | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 15 | 14 | 8 |
| Derby County... | 8 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 14 | 15 | 8 |
| Everton ..... | 7 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 10 | 7 |
| Newcastle U | 7 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 7 |
| Burnley ..... | 8 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 14 | 11 | 7 |
| Sheffield U ... | 8 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 16 | 17 | 7 |
| Aston Villa ... | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 6 |
| Liverpool ... | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 16 | 6 |
| Sheffield Wed | 8 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 6 |
| Middlesbrough... | 7 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 16 | 5 |
| Manchester C ... | 7 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 13 | 4 |
| Chelsea .. | 7 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 16 | 3 |
| Preston N.E. ... | 8 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 12 | 3 |

THE LEAGUE DIVISION II.

| | P. | W. | D. | L. | Goals. F | A. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bury ..... | 7 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| Notts County ... | 9 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 16 | 9 | 11 |
| Fulham ..... | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 10 |
| Leicester Fosse... | 8 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 16 | 7 | 10 |
| arnsley ..... | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 9 |
| Woolwich A .... | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 9 |
| Leeds City .... | 8 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 9 |
| Bristol City .... | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 9 | 8 |
| Bradford ..... | 7 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 13 | 8 |
| Wolverhampton | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| Clapton Orient .. | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 7 |
| Hull City .... | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| Birmingham..... | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 6 |
| Stockport C ..... | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 14 | 6 |
| Lincoln City..... | 8 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 5 |
| Huddersfield T.... | 7 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 5 |
| Blackpool .. .... | 7 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 4 |
| Glossop .... .... | 7 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 15 | 4 |
| Grimsby Town.... | 7 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 4 |
| Notts Forest .... | 8 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 17 | 1 |

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

| | P | W. | D. | L. | Goals. F | A. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Swindon ..... | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 5 | 14 |
| Crystal Palace ... | 8 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 11 |
| Reading ..... | 8 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 10 |
| Portsmouth ... | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 9 |
| Southampton ... | 8 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 10 | 9 |
| Northampton ... | 8 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 12 | 9 |
| Gillingham .... | 9 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 12 | 9 |
| West Ham Utd | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 12 | 8 |
| righton & Hove | 8 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| Norwich City ... | 8 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 8 |
| Plymouth A. ... | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 8 |
| Coventry City... | 9 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 20 | 8 |
| Merthyr Town... | 7 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 7 |
| Watford ..... | 10 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 13 | 12 | 7 |
| Exeter City ..... | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| Millwall ..... | 7 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 6 |
| Southend U .... | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 14 | 6 |
| Q P. Rangers ... | 7 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 5 |
| Cardiff City .... | 7 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 3 |
| Blistor Rovers .. | 7 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 3 |

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(*Continud from page* 6.)

say that the eminent soulptor has been very successful, indeed they declare it the "exact image" of your philanthropic fellow citizen. As our readers are aware the bust is to be placed in the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall. Sir Thomas Brock is also busily engaged on the Bombay Statue of Lord Sydenham and here again the result so far is extremely satisfactory. Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehangir with their daughters left England for the Continent on Sunday, and will embark on board the Macedonia at Marseilles next Friday, the 24th inst.

#### OLLA PODRIDA.

Philanthropists with long purses can find plenty of use for their money if they study the agony column of the "Times" with regularity. Here are a few tempting appeals made within the past few days :—

Young medical man, Univ. Grad., highly qualified having started in a conventional practice in London without capital, realizes its hopelessness, and is now in debt. His services are on offer to a business man or firm: plenty of fresh ideas.—P.654. The "Times" Office, E. C.

Will wealthy lady or gentleman adopt or interest themselves in young man with artistic and literary abilities? References gladly given. Genuine. Do please respond.—P.651. The "Times" Office. E. C.

A fellow of 22, who recently spent 12 glorious months among Bermondsey vanboys, wants some wealthy disengaged Philanthropist to allow him to return to South London. £70 would enable him to run for several years a flat which might offer some of them a more attractive rendezvous than street corners or tenement stairways. Clubs are rare, though £1,000 would give them one. They deserve it.—Donations and enquiries to P. 665. The Times Office. E. C.

Would someone interested in the theatre care to help Army Officer's daughter to continue dramatic studies? Will be in financial position to repay in two years.—Ambitious. P. 689. The Times Office, E. C.

Under the auspices of the Indian Social Club there is to be a Divali celebration at the Frascati on Wednesday, 26th inst.

A London evening paper in a note "Oxford and Celibacy" mentions a number of prominent men in that University ending with the Warden of All Souls (Sir William Anson). The writer continues : "Sir William's colleague in the Parliamentary representation of the university, Lord Hugh Cecil, is also, of course, a bachelor." Why "of course"?

Princess Arthur of Connaught's official title is Princess Arthur of Connaught, Duchess of Fife.

## SOCIETY AT HOME.

### A NOVEL BALL.

### MR. DENHOFF AND OPERA IN ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The King devoted the last days of his stay in the Highlands to deer-stalking, of which strenuous sport His Majesty is very fond, preferring it to driven deer. The Royal motors were occasionally made use of in a quite unexpected manner on these expeditions, as, by means of these swift conveyances, the deer who had scented the stalking party and got away were headed off. In consequence of this manœuvres some fine stags, which otherwise would have got clear away, were secured

Queen Mary likewise made the most of the remaining days of her holiday in Scotland. She shared in many of her husband's pastimes and together their Majesties entertained quietly at Balmoral, giving one or two small dinners, to which a few neighbours were invited.

#### A NOVEL BALL.

The Queen has given her immediate patronage to the picture ball that is to take place in the Royal Albert Hall on Dec. 3, in aid of the London Soup Kitchens, and the gathering promises to be a most successful affair. Many ladies are to assist in forming groups of well-known pictures, the idea being to show the progress of pictorial art from the earliest days of Egypt, Babylon, and Greece to the reign of Queen Victoria. Amongst those who have promised to take part in one way or another may be mentioned the Duchess of Somerset, the Duchess of Rutland, the Duchess of Marlborough, Viscountess Gladstone, Viscountess Ridley, Lady Constance Hatch, Lady Sheffield (wife of Lord Sheffield), Lady Speyer, Lady Randolph Churchill, and Mr. Walter Rubens. The committee includes Duchess of Somerset, Lady Muriel Paget, Lady Evelyn James, and one or two other.

#### A GOLDEN WEDDING.

On Monday, the Rev. the Hon. Wingfield Fiennes and Mrs. Wingfield Fiennes celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Fiennes, the fourth and only surviving son of Frederick, 16th Lord Saye and Sele, was a well-known cricketer as a young man. He and C. D. Marsham ("Miss") dismissed Cambridge for 39 runs in 1857, the lowest on record for a University match for years. Mrs. Wingfield Fiennes is the second daughter of the late Very Rev. the Hon. Grantham Yorke, Dean of Worcester. The golden wedding celebration was held at Broughton Castle, Banbury, which Lord Saye and Sele kindly lent to his uncle for the occasion. Five children, three daughters-in-law and their grandchildren were present.

#### LORD CURZON'S INTEREST IN DERBYSHIRE.

Many official and unofficial people in India will be interested to learn that Lord Curzon of Kedleston, who is a native of Derbyshire, is appealing for subscriptions to a fund to purchase the unique collection of county books, MSS., pamphlets, deeds, maps, and prints, left by the late Sir Henry Bemrose. A sum of £2,000 is needed and, in addition, Mr. Carnegie has promised £1,000 to the fund for the proper housing of the library. The fine collection of Derbyshire books of the late Hon. Frederick Strutt was recently received by the County Council.

#### "THE DIVINE SARAH."

Last Saturday evening witnessed a notable performance at the London Coliseum, under the distinguished lead of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt and Lord Lonsdale, the entertainment being given in aid of the Charing Cross Hospital and the French Hospital in London. The King and Queen were present and practically everyone in the world of the theatre lent his or her aid. Miss Ellen Terry recited some lines written by Mr Owen Seaman; Mr. Harry Fragson with his piano came over specially from Paris; and so, too, did Mme. Yvette Guilbert, Mlle. Lydia Kyasht, the famous *danseuse* from the Empire Theatre, also contributed to the programme. Mr. Robert Hale, Mr. Harry Tate, Mr. G. P. Huntley, Mr. Joseph Coyne, Mr. George Grossmith, and countless other popular favourites also appeared. At the end of the programme Sir Henry Wood conducted the "Marseillaise."

As for "the Divine Sarah" herself, she appeared with her company in the second act of Racine's "Phedre."

The famous dome of the Coliseum was outlined and hung with enormous gold sprays, every line shimmering with lights. For this item alone 30,000 golden leaves, each 40 inches long, were used; the front of the royal box was hung with golden curtains, and at each side and at the back of the box stood colossal gloden trees. Indeed the whole scheme of decoration was gold.

#### LORD LYTTON'S HOME.

It has been stated that the Grand Duke Michael Mikhailovitch of Russia and Countess Torby are about to take up their residence at Knebworth, but this is quite inaccurate. The new tenant of the Earl of Lytton of the beautiful place in Hertfordshire is the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, younger brother of the Tsar. Knebworth is one of the most delightful residences in Hertfordshire. The style of architecture is in the taste of Bulwer Lytton, but the inside of the house is very fine, and one of the rooms contains a bed in which Queen Elizabeth slept when staying at Knebworth. The old house has long been demolished, and a new mansion has risen in its stead, although a portion of the old building is still in existence. The late King visited Knebworth during a stay which he made at Hatfield the year before his death. Lord and Lady Lytton, having let Knebworth, have taken Sloane House, in Church-street, Chelsea. This house was enlarged two or three years ago, and improved for the residence of the owner, Mr. Sloane Stanley, and his wife, Olivia Lady Cairns. This winter Lord Lytton proposes to give some public lectures on the life and times of his famous grandfather, Bulwer Lytton.

#### ENGLAND'S INTEREST IN OPERA.

The announcement of the abandonment of the Denhoff Opera Company's tour, although Mr. Beecham has generously stepped in to carry out the programme, raises once more the old question, "Are the English a musical people?" The tour began at Birmingham four weeks ago and was intended to last fourteen weeks. From Birmingham, when they had a bad week, the musicians went to Manchester, which strange to say (for Manchester has the reputation of being musical), turned out to be their waterloo. "I have very little to say on the matter," Mr. Denhoff said, in the course of the interview. "The people of Manchester and Birmingham would not support the enterprise, so it is not possible to go on. After the tremendous success of former years they take no notice, and in spite of the glowing accounts in the Press that the company and the orchestra are the best that have ever been seen in the provinces, the houses are worse than formerly. The cost of the production has been greater than in former years. The prices of admission, of course, must always be in proportion to the expenditure, you cannot get such performances cheaply. Previously my experience of Manchester has been splendid, but this time it is hopeless."

The company is the greatest musical combination ever sent to the provinces. Stupendous programmes had been arranged for Manchester, Sheffield Leeds, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Newcastle, Aberdeen, and Glasgow.

The "Ring" was to have been given next week in Manchester at prices ranging from eight guineas for the boxes, a guinea for the dress circle, to 3s. for the pit. When it was suggested in the interview with Mr. Denhoff that the prices were rather high, he pointed out that the public had paid them in former years. He had the impression, he said, that opera on the scale he wanted to give was not possible in Manchester or Birmingham.

Most people preferred cheap music halls to grand opera. "In the light of this experience," he concluded, "I think that grand opera will have to be confined to London I wanted to give the public here a Covent Garden production, but Manchester has shown beyond all doubt that it will not support grand opera on a grand scale."

Mr. Denhoff instanced his operatic enterprise at Ediabargh a few years ago. He was the first to give "the Ring" in the provinces and also the first to give the Strauss operas in English in this country. The present tour was more ambitious than any that he had previously organised, and Mr. Beecham was engaged to conduct a number of the performances. The repertoire included "Orphens," "Elettra," "The Flying Dutchman," "Tristan and Irolde," "Pellear and Melisande," "the Rose Bearer," "the Magic Flute," "the Ring," and "Die Meistersinger."

#### A THOUSAND-AND-ONE NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT.

Much curiosity is displayed in the social world of London as to the annual Arabian Nights Ball, under the patronage of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary, billed to take place at Covent Garden on Thursday, December 11. It will be remembered that last year Foreign Press Association handed over all the profits of the ball to aid the sick and wounded in the Balkans. This year the profit will go to their own Benevolent Fund.

In place of the "Farandole" of last year, the committee have a very beautiful idea for the chief feature. It will have a topical interest, and for that reason must remain a secret for the present.

#### TANGOITIS.

London, as I indicated last week, is in the grip of Tangoitis. It is the very antithesis of influenza which lays you low. Tangoitis makes you tango. And if you would see the tango danced in all its Argentine simplicity—the real tango, in fact it is necessary to visit the Gaiety Theatre. Mr. George Grossmith predicts that the tango will become all the rage with London Society—and certainly as danced at the Gaiety, there is nothing to complain of on the score of propriety, although one or two of the movements might justly be described as somewhat freakish for the drawing room. Mr. Grossmith introduces the dance with a song about a Bond-street tea shop where the tango is taught. Another new dance also lately introduced into "The Girl in the Film" is the "Brazilian Mattchiche," but this is of a more robust kind, and fitly finds its place on the stage.

## FOREIGN CABLES.

### STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. |
|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect, Via Turkey Perfect, Via Suez Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect, Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect. Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect. |

| Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|
| Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect, Via Bhamo Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 31st October.

NOTICES.

Telegraphic correspondence in secret language with Consuls at Adrianople is prohibited (3-8-11).

Private telegrams in Cipher for Roumania are prohibited (18-9-13).

Ahwaz line interrupted. (30-10-13).

Communication between Turkey and Bulgaria or transiting Bulgaria is resumed (15-10-13).

Telegrams in code language for Turkey are now admissible (21-10-13.)

During interruption eastern cable telegrams for Salonica and other Grecian offices in annexed territories can be despatched via Levant Salonica with delay and at senders risk (22-10-13).

Communication having been restored with Chihuhua rates for this place are same as shown in section four of telegraph guide gaiu t Mexico-altar Arispe (22-10-13).

## A REVOLTING CRIME.

### MURDERER BITES HIS VICTIM'S THROAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

At the High Court, Justices Imam and Chapman heard the reference made by the Sessions Judge of Bhagalpur in the case of Rupa Rao, who was convicted by the Sessions Judge, after agreeing with the assessors, of murder and sentenced to death.

The case for the prosecution was that on the morning of May 17 last, Tulsi, a girl eight years of age and daughter of a Brahmin cultivator of Gogha, went to bathe in a river There she was attacked by Rupa Rao, shopkeeper of the same village. She cried out and the little girl, who was close by, came up and saw the accused sitting on Tulsi and biting her throat. The girl called some neighbours, one of whom came and saw the accused still sitting on Tulsi and biting her throat. The accused, whose face and clothes were covered with blood, was then seized. Tulsi was found with her throat torn and she died immediately.

Captain Gilbert Holroyd, I.M.S., Officiating Superintendent of the Central Jail, Dacca, who was examined before the Committing Magistrate, was summoned and examined. Captain Holroyd said that in May last he was at Bhagalpur as Officiating Superintendent of Jails. When he first saw the accused he was under the impression that the man was sane, but after he had kept the man under observation he thought that the accused was insane. In his opinion no sane man would have committed such a crime.

Their lordships reserved judgment.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

Lieut. Lane, 7th Dragoon Guards, is appointed to the Northern Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

Capt. Du Boulay, Border Regiment, is permitted to retire from November 25 

## THE WELSH COLLIERY DISASTER.

### BRAVE DEEDS OF THE RESCUERS.

### SILENT CROWD ON THE MOUNTAIN SIDE.

A terrible colliery disaster occurred this morning wrote the "Times'" correspondent on Oct. 14. at Senghenydd, in the heart of the South Wales coalfield. An explosion in the Universal Colliery was followed by fire, and of more than 900 men who were underground at the time no fewer than 397 are still unaccounted for. The number of the missing is appalling, and if the worst fears are realized, it will be one of the most devastating disasters in the annals of British coalmining.

At the moment of telegraphing I have sadly to record that the loss of life may be unprecedented in the lifetime of the present generation. The Pretoria Pit disaster near Bolton three years ago, when some 350 men lost their lives, moved all those who watched with me on the Lancashire plain through dreary December days more profoundly than any spectacle of human grief of which we had been the unwilling witnesses. The bare mountain land of South Wales is even more compelling in the intensity of its emotions; the setting of the tragedy is grand and wild. The colliery is surrounded on three sides by mountains, and, bare of trees or shrubs, they are stern and rather gloomy hills that frown down on the valley as it descends to the uniform streets of the colliery town.

Within this amphitheatre thousands of people gathered to-day when the news travelled swiftly, as bad news does, through the adjoining valleys that there had been an explosion at the Universal Colliery. Men tramped over the hills from the parallel valleys or walked up from Caerphilly and the lowlands, south of its ancient fortress to aid, to comfort, and to watch. They were massed on the colliery premises or on the surrounding hillsides from morning until night. I have never seen so silent a throng. The absence of noise was extraordinarily impressive. Few words were spoken by that vast crowd as the hours toiled slowly on. They waited for news, and the only news they got was sad news. Women and children, mothers and wives, sons and daughters of the men underground waited patiently at the pit mouth for tidings of their loved ones. There was little display of emotion—no weeping or beating of breasts—and there was a grimness in the demeanour of this anxious but strong-nerved crowd which added terribly to the poignancy of the spectacle. The women particularly seemed to be steeling themselves against the knock-down blows which are the lot of miners' wives.

#### THE EXPLOSION.

The Universal Colliery, the property of the Lewis Merthyr Collieries (Limited), gives employment to 1,700 men. It consists of two pits, the Lancaster and the York, and it was in the former that the explosion occurred. The main shift of the day is the first, beginning at 6 o'clock, and this morning at that hour nearly 1,000 men went down the mine, almost equally divided between the east and west sides of the colliery. At about 8.30, when the colliers' children were leaving their homes to go to school, a loud report was heard. It is the sound the miner's wife most dreads to hear. In a minute women had rushed out of their houses and were hurrying towards the pithead, and children were running back home in terror. One of the men who was safely brought to the bank told me afterwards how his little boy hearing the report rushed to his mother crying, "Daddy's gone". One or two did not realize the portant until they saw women running up the hill. All that was clear then was that an explosion had occurred in the colliery, that the cage had been blown out, and that a banksman had been hurled to death with it. Then columns of smoke began to ascend the shaft and grave fears for the safety of those below were at once entertained.

Instantly the mine manager Mr Shaw, once a working collier and a man in whom both his employers and the colliers have the greatest confidence,—went at the head of a hastily formed rescue party, for which there were many volunteers, to the bottom of the shaft. A hundred yards away, on the main haulage road in the next district, he found a fire blazing and barring further progress. Mr. Shaw, however, rushed into the midst of the smoke and fumes, the better to carry on his work of succour, and when he came out he could not see. He lost the use of his sight for the greater part of the day, but towards evening it was gradually returning to him His was a brave act and it was followed by deeds of dauntless courage on the part of the many men—working colliers, mine managers some of whom came to help from other pits in the coalfield, Government inspectors engineers, and others—who conducted the work of rescue throughout the day and night.

#### THE RESCUED MEN.

Singularly enough many of the men working on east side did not hear the explosion and were not aware that any thing was wrong until officials came down and ordered them to proceed straightway to the cage. They had been quietly getting coal while their comrades were in deadly peril. There was no disorder or panic among them when the awful news was broken to them. They walked quietly from their working places and collected at the bottom of the shafts. The cage then took them to the surface in batches of 25 and so nearly 500 were accounted for by noon. The day wore on with no more living men for the cage to bear to the surface and the afternoon deepened into night with still no tidings of the 307. Few of the men who were brought up from the east side had any striking experiences to narrate and the grim story was still hidden beneath the surface.

Lord Merthyr, who was in London on his way to Scotland this morning postponed his journey north on hearing the news of the accident and hurried back to South Wales. As soon as he arrived at the collier offices he summoned a council of mine managers, Government inspectors and other experts, and after sitting for some time they devised a definite plan for getting to the imprisoned men. This was immediately put into operation on the break up of the conference and rescue parties are going down this evening with renewed hope and vigour. Many of the men are equipped with smoke helmets and others with breathing apparatus. All the oxygen that could be found in Cardiff this afternoon was taken out to Senghenydd by motor-car, together with a big supply of fire-extinguishers.

As Colonel Anderson explained to me, there is nothing to indicate the cause of the explosion. It is a mystery to everybody. The mine is no more gassy than the average mine in South Wales, and, as Lord Merthyr said to me, no money has been spared to make the colliery as safe as possible. The men swear by the universal Colliery. Several with whom I talked today insisted that it was the best managed and the best ventilated mine in the whole coalfield. To them, with father brothers, and friends among the missing, this is veritably an act of God.

#### SEARCH PARTIES' WORK.

Cardiff, Oct 16.

Nearly 48 hours have passed since the last sign of life was found in the mine at Senghenydd. Two days may be more than a lifetime in a four gas-laden atmosphere such as must prevail in the workings beyond the fire. Three hundred and seventy-five miners remain beyond the reach of the exploring and rescue parties. Are any of these poor fellows alive? Hope has not been entirely given up, but the hope that is left to most of us is as the fitful flicker of a guttering candle. The official attitude is still that there is just a chance of reaching some of the men, and the brave men who are risking their lives underground in endeavouring to reach the farther workings through fire and smoke, falls of roof, and deadly afterdamp refuse to return the verdict that would plunge half the homes of a teeming and thriving valley into mourning.

One courageous working collier has already met his death from a fall of roof. Others have been overcome by the foul air in the dark ways underground, and one at least was only brought round just in time.

## THE WEATHER.

### GENERAL RAIN IN PARTS OF THE SOUTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

The weather has cleared in the north but the rainfall has increased in South Madras where some heavy falls have occurred. A storm is forming in the Bay to the west of Table Island.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore, and Southeast Madras; fairly general in Malabar, and local in Burma, Madras and the Deccan. A few falls also occurred in the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts:—Table Island, four inches; Diamond Island, two; Leshio, Calicut, and Pamban, one; Tinnevelly, and Trichinopoly, two; Cuddalore and Nellore, three; Madras, seven.

Forecast:— An increase of rainfall on the Arakan and Chittagong coasts and little change in the south Peninsula.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 31st October, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the north Punjab. Maximum temperature is in defect at Lahore; minimum temperature is in excess at Multan, Lahore and Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind. Minimum temperature is generally in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess at Bhuj and Dwarka and either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in west Central India and Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri. Day temperature is in excess except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general and moderate to heavy in south-east Madras, and local in Malabar, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. Madras reports a heavy fall of 6.86". Conditions in the south-west of the Bay of Bengal are unsettled.

Nearly general rain is likely in south-east Madras and local rain in the Madras Deccan, Mysore and Malabar.

### STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time) on the 31st October 1913, was 30·104 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

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## THE LIVERPOOL TRAIN SMASH.

### COLLISION IN A TUNNEL.

### MANY PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED.

A terrible railway disaster, occurred on the Cheshire Lines Railway at St. James's Station, Liverpool, on Oct. 15. Six persons were killed and nearly 30 injured.

The 2-30 p.m. express train from Liverpool (Central) to Manchester, was, pulled up at St. James's Station, a mile on its journey, and a moment later was dashed into by the Midland express to Manchester and St. Pancras, which left Liverpool at 2-35. The two rear coaches of the first train were telescoped, the compartments being literally splintered into fragments, while the bogie of one of the coaches mounted the other. A third coach also was damaged. It would appear that the personal injuries were confined to the occupants of these smashed coaches. No damage was caused to the London express, except that the engine was thrown by the violence of the collision off the lines, and it lay on its side on the adjoining rails. All the coaches of this train kept their position on the metals, and none of the passengers complained of any injuries.

The scene immediately after the collision was a heartrending one. Imprisoned beneath the pile of wreckage were passengers writhing in agony and screaming piteously for help. The station staff at once summoned assistance and in a very brief time there was a small army of doctors, nurses, ambulance men, police officers and railway workers rendering all the aid possible. In the meantime the passengers who were unhurt entered upon the task of giving assistance to those of the injured who could be reached, and in this work the breakdown gang, which was promptly on the scene, rendered conspicuous service.

#### THE CAUSE OF THE COLLISION.

A prominent official of the railway company states that the communication cord of the Manchester train was pulled in the tunnel, which may be described as intermittent from the Central Station to St. James's Station. The communication cord is worked in connexion with the vacuum brake, and, according to the driver's statement, it was no use trying to stop in the tunnel, as the train could not be examined in the darkness. Therefore he drove forward until he reached St James's Station He whistled on entering the station, and gave information that the cord had been pulled. They started to examine the train, two carriages of which were still in the tunnel. As it could not be found from which carriage the cord had been pulled, the driver was ordered to proceed, so that the remaining two carriages should be drawn out of the tunnel for examination. At this moment the collision occurred.

#### A PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

The local correspondent of the "Times," who was a passenger on the train writes.

The train had been at rest only a few moments when there was a terrific crash behind. My carriage rocked in a most alarming manner, the oscillation throwing the occupants along the seats and the luggage from the racks. Then there came another bump. I opened the carriage door and jumped on to the line, crossing the rails and climbing on to the platform. It was a frightful scene that presented itself. Two carriages were standing at the mouth of the tunnel, one of them piled on another, which had not left the rails, but was smashed to matchwood. The engine of the second train was lying on its right side, and the sound of escaping steam was mingled with the cries of the injured and the dying and the shouts of the officials and helpers who, quickly recovering from the shock, rushed to the rescue of those in the wrecked carriages. Most of the passengers were Scandinavians, Swedes, and Norwegians, who had arrived on the Campania and were travelling to Hull to take ship there for their own countries. Some of them were on holiday, meaning to return to America after a stay in their homeland. Now they were writhing among the wreckage. Ambulances were sent for, and, in response to telephone messages, doctors were soon on the scene. Seats from the broken coaches were used as litters, on which the injured were placed as they were lifted from the "debris." Two people, a man and a young woman, were lying on the platform. The man was terribly injured, and the faces of both of them were covered with handkerchiefs.

#### RESCUES AND ESCAPES.

There were many distressing scenes during the work of rescue. One of the first victims to be attended to was a woman, a cripple, who was lying in the permanent way badly injured. She was lifted on to the platform, and then the rescuers went to deal with the smashed coaches. Through the telescoping, the roof of one of the coaches had slid under the other, and it was necessary to lift the roof off bodily and throw it on to the line. Three terrified and imprisoned passengers, were then disclosed, frantically clutching the seats of the splinter-dcarriages. One young man was so fixed that the cushions had to be cut away to release him. His leg was broken, and his position was so singularly dangerous that his escape was miraculous. A young woman lying under the wreckage was so mutilated as to be unrecognizable. The foreigners who were extricated and those who had clambered out stood on the platform trembling and dazed; several of them knew no English, and could not make themselves understood.

#### THEORY OF THE ACCIDENT.

New light has been thrown on the mystery of the cause of the railway disaster. It is stated that the signalman on duty in the section in which the accident occurred was accompanied in the box by a boy who frequently attended to the telephone. While the signalman, who has a record of 33 years' service, was attending to the levers after the express train to Manchester had passed through the telephone bell sounded. The boy answered the call and then rang off. The signalman is believed to have assumed that the telephone message was to the effect that the 2-30 train was clear, and, accordingly, he pulled his lever to permit the 2-35 express to leave the Central Station. Having done this he inquired from the boy whether the telephone message received was what he had assumed it to be, and was astounded to learn that it had nothing to do with the express, but referred to some local train. He at once realized that his precipitate action might have created a very dangerous position, as he had signalled the second express before he had been satisfied that the line was clear. In order to retrieve his error it is said that he set the lights in the tunnel at danger, hoping thereby to stop the second express, but, his action failed to achieve the purpose he had in view.

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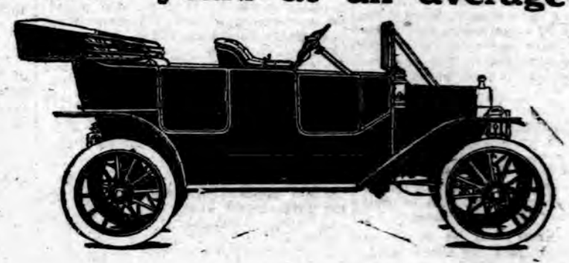
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# BY THE MAIL.

## SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

### THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Sir Edward Grey received at the Foreign Office on Oct. 12 in private, a deputation from the London Chamber of Shipping, who asked his assistance in preventing the closing of the Dardanelles to British shipping in view of the possible resumption of hostilities. Sir Edward Grey promised carefully to consider the point put forward.

Mr. Larkin spoke on Oct. 10 at a crowded meeting at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, in aid of the Dublin strike fund. Mr. Ben Tillett presided, and others present were Lady Warwick, Mrs. Montefiore and Mr. J. Wedgwood, M. P. Mr. Larkin, who was loudly cheered, made a violent attack upon the Labour Party. They were the men, he said, who were standing in their road, and they would have to be pulled out of the road. They were about as useful as mummies in a museum. The weapon that was wanted was the sympathetic strike used in a scientific manner. There were hypocrites who told them they must not have sympathetic strikes, because they caused inconvenience to the public. The officials of the Railwaymen's Union pleaded that there were agreements and contracts. To hell with contracts. The men were far in advance of the leaders, and they would tell their leaders to get in front or get out. Because thirty-five men in Bolton had struck work; all the cotton operatives of Lancashire were to be locked out. Was not that a sympathetic movement!

A meeting under the auspices of the National Service League was held in Newcastle-on-Tyne on Oct. 15, and an address was given by Lord-Percy, president of the Northumberland branch of the League. Lord Percy said the only true system of national and imperial defence must be based on the obligation of every able-bodied man to serve his country by being trained to arms. This matter could not be made the plaything of a party. It must be brought about by combination among the parties and must be approved by military experts and by the General staff, and also probably submitted to the people at a general election.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphs that Mrs. Pankhurst left France on Oct. 11 for New York on board the steamer "La Provence." She was accompanied as far as Harve by Miss Christabel Pankhurst. Mrs. Pankhurst's tour in America will last a month, during which she proposes to visit the chief towns of the United States.

The morning service at St. Paul's on Oct. 12 was interrupted by about thirty women, who chanted "God save Mary Richardson and Jane Short. They are being forcibly fed in Holloway Prison. Their enemies torture them. They know their cause in righteous. Hear us when we pray to Thee." The women then left the Cathedral.

Militant suffragists made the visit of the King and Queen to the Coliseum on Oct. 12 the occasion of a "protest" against forcible feeding. As the royal carriage drove up to the theatre two women, who had succeeded in getting through the line of police, came forward and said to the r Majesties, "Women are being tortured in prison." An attempt to throw handbills into the carriage was stopped. The women were hustled a good deal, but were not arrested. Afterwards they distributed the handbills among the crowd.

Sir Vansittart Bowater, the Lord Mayor-elect, on Oct. 13 waited by appointment on the Lord Chancellor at the house of Lords to receive the intimation of the King's approval of his appointment. He was accompanied by Aldermen, Sir Alfred Newton, Sir John Pound, Sir Walter Vaughan Morgan, Sir John Bell, Sir George Tansoott, the Recorder, Alderman Sir William Dunn, Mr. Alderman Hanson, Alderman Sir George Woodman, the Sheriffs and Under Sheriffs, the Chamberlain, the Town Clerk the City Remembrancer, the City Solicitor, the City Surveyor, the Secondary, the Rev. P. Clementi-Smith (chaplain), Col. Kearns, C.B. (maceberaer), Capt. A.E. Wood (City Marshal), and the Rev. Jessop League, chaplain to Mr. Sheriff Painter. The civic dignitaries, who wore their robes and chains of office over Court dress, drove in procession in carriages from Guidhall. The Lord Chancellor, with his official staff, received the Lord Mayor-elect and his colleagues in state. The Lord Mayor elect gave his presentation dinner at night in the hall of the Girdlers' Company, Basinghall Street, of which guild he is a member. The guests included Alderman Sir Henry Knight, Sir Joseph Savory, Sir Alfred Newton, Sir Walter Vaughan Morgan, Sir John Bell, Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Sir John Knill, Sir Thomas Vezey Strong, Sir Thomas Crosby, and Sir Charles Wakefield.

Sir Richard McBride, the Premier of British Columbia, was the guest of the City Carlton Club at lunch on Oct. 10. Sir Richard McBride, responding to the toast of his health, proposed by the chairman, said that while forty per cent. of Canadian exports came to this country, only twenty per cent. of her imports were British. Representatives of many large London firms travelled over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific in search of business. He believed that if there was a little more elasticity in the trade arrangements of British business men, if they would but adapt themselves more to the new conditions of Canada, there would not be so striking a difference between Canadian exports and imports. He thought some means might be devised for relieving to some extent the congestion of business in the House of Commons, so that its functions might be directed to the accomplishment of many things of a much more imperial character than those which took up so much of its attention and time. (Hear, hear.) What was wanted was an imperial assembly for dealing with questions of Imperial defence, foreign affairs, and, perhaps, questions of postal facilities, trade, and shipping. There were many societies for the advancement of imperial interests and the consolidation of the empire, but we appeared to be no nearer the realisation of that great object to-day than we were ten years ago.

The first annual meeting of the Council of the Civil Service Federation (which embraces about 95,000 of the Civil servants of the country) was held on Oct. 11 at the Guildhall. Mr. Charles Duncan, M.P. for Barrow, the president, was unable to be present owing to another engagement, and the chair was taken by Mr. J. W. Watson, the vice-president. The chairman observed that one hard fact about the Civil Service is that it is ruled to its own detriment by a privileged circle of autocrats under a supervision of the house of Commons which is a supervision in name only. These permanent officials are practically unapproachable from below, and more or less uncontrolled from above. To this fact they right trace the grievances of the Civil Service. The Federation had adopted a democratic management as opposed to an autocratic one, and they desired to see a real, instead of an imaginary, parliamentary control.

Although the exhibition devoted to model engineering which opened at the Horticultural Hall on Oct. 10, includes a comprehensive display in the trade section, chief interest will be felt in the fine show made by amateurs who have sent about 160 models for competition. The entries include a model loom made by a Lancashire weaver in his kitchen; a steam hydroplane, the work of a Portsmouth labourer; a North Eastern railway express locomotive constructed by a butcher in his spare time; a combined reciprocating engine and turbine built by a shop assistant, a suspension bridge made by a school-boy; and a marine engine and boiler which has been the recreation of a hotel proprietor. Perhaps the most remarkable exhibit in the amateur section is an oscillating engine which is said to have been made by a boy six years of age.

Success has attended the efforts of the conference in Leeds between representatives of the Horse Owners' Association and the Carters' Union, and a settlement of the carters' strike in the city has been effected.

The Report (Vol. 1. Rural) of the Land Inquiry Committee, was published on Oct 14, as an octavo volume of about 500 pages, by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton. The report insists on the need for improving housing in country districts maintaining that at least 120,000 new cottages are now needed. It recommends public loans at a minimum rate of interest, and for long periods, and holds that every labourer should have a small piece of land, and the security of tenure and fair rents should be given smallholders by the establishment of a Land Court. "Drastic remedies" in regard to the game laws are, it is stated, called for, and complete security of tenure, subject to certain safeguards, is advocated for tenant farmers. State-aided purchase is discussed and adversely reported upon. It is suggested that Land Courts should be established in England and Wales to fix rents and compensation, and to supervise compulsory purchases by public bodies.

At the autumn meeting of the Scottish Liberal Association General Council on Oct. 11, Kilmarnock, Sir W. Robertson presiding, a motion from the Inverness Burgh Liberal Association was submitted calling the attention of the Government to the great discontent all over Scotland, and particularly in the Highlands, at the unsatisfactory progress being made by the Board of Agriculture in the creation of new holdings and enlargement of existing holdings under the small Landholders (Scotland) Act, 1911.

Glenquoich, Inverness-shire, was one of the deer forests which suffered severely from the unfavourable winter and spring, and may be taken as typical of several situated within easy range of the Atlantic. Big stags as well as hinds and yearlings died, many calves also succumbed, and the stalking season now drawing to a close has been the worst known at Glenquoich for twenty or thirty years. Mr. Arthur James—who followed Lord Burton as tenant—with his friends had only killed forty-five stags up to Oct. 9, and their average weight—14 s. 2 l 3 lb. clean—is about 8 lb. less than last year, when eighty stags were shot. The prevalence of easterly winds made stalking difficult at Glenquoich this year, and no really good heads were obtained.

The "Times" Dublin correspondent telegraphed on Oct. 14:—As a set-off to the establishment of the Ulster Volunteer Force, the Nationalists in the Midlands are said to be organising a body of drilled men with the object of keeping the Ulstermen in check should they show any desire to come south of the Boyne when a Home Rule Parliament has been set up.

A report from Athlone says that the first parade of the new force was held on the Fair Green there on Oct. 11. Athlone is a large military centre, and it is said that many of the men on parade have served in the Army.

The "Times" of Oct. 11 publishes a remarkable letter from Lord Grey, who is concerned to find that his attitude towards the Home Rule Bill is misunderstood in Canada. He explains in detail the profound divergence between the Canadian constitution and the Government proposed for Ireland, and points out that the latter is utterly opposed to democracy and to federalism, which he regards as "the most modern and the most progressive form of Government." Lord Grey believes that Mr. Churchill's attitude has brought a settlement of the Irish question within the field of practical politics. Lord Dunraven, another well-known advocate of the federal solution, pleads for a conference to deal with the Irish question as one among larger and broader issues.

The Dublin employers on Oct. 14 issued their reply to the report of the Askwith committee. They say that they are compelled again to refuse to recognise the men's union until it is reorganised on proper lines. The question of guarantees must be the subject of legislation.

The "Globe's" Dublin correspondent telegraphed on Oct. 13:—Dublin strikers who, barring sporadic attacks on tramcars, have hitherto observed a comparatively passive attitude, are now becoming really dangerous, for what seems to be a campaign of incendiarism has been entered upon. A pile of timber, unprotected on the quays, was partially destroyed some nights ago. Early this morning the timber-yard of Messrs. Martin at the North Wall was found to be ablaze, and were it not that a constable discovered the fire in its incipient stage, and was able promptly to extinguish it, much destruction must have ensued.

### COLONIAL.

#### CANADA.

Mr. Borden and the members of the Cabinet will officially meet the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Quebec on Oct. 23, on the arrival of the "Empress of Ireland." The Prime Minister will welcome their Royal Highnesses on behalf of the Dominion.

In the Chateauguay by-election Mr. Morris, Conservative, has been elected by a majority of 184. The Liberal candidate was Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture in the Laurier Government and leader of the English-speaking Liberals of Quebec.

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

The "Morning Post's" Cape Town correspondent telegraphs:—I learn that the situation as between the Government and the railwaymen is distinctly critical in consequence of the threatened retrenchment and Mr. Burton's refusal to meet Mr. Poutsma. Extreme tact will be required on both sides if serious consequences are to be avoided. Even a general strike is not outside the bounds of possibility. There is great excitement in Labour circles, and general apprehension is felt throughout the country.

The Commission of Inquiry into wages, working hours, and cost of living in various centres, and also into the question of a maximum wage, under the chairmanship of Mr. Sydney Chapman, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Manchester, has begun its sittings, as has also the Commission which will inquire into the railwaymen's grievances.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that the Attorney-General has decided not to proceed with the prosecution of Mr. James Clark, Councillor Waterton, Mr. Dave Kendall, and Mr. Wade, who were arrested at the beginning of September in connection with the meeting of the extreme section of the Labour Party held in the market square on Aug. 30.

#### EAST AFRICA.

The railway through German East Africa from Dar-es-Salam to Lake Tanganyika has reached mile 210 west of Tabora, and the earthworks are completed to within a distance of thirty miles of Ujiji. It is expected that the line will be open to traffic early in 1914.

#### AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Cook, the Prime Minister of the Australian Commonwealth, states that his Government has not been officially informed that the Imperial Government has abandoned the calling of a Naval Conference. The Commonwealth's suggestion, he says, went through the usual channels, and the object of the Conference would be an exchange of views before any further programme of construction was decided upon.

### FOREIGN.

#### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In consequence of his continued ill-health the Austrian Finance Minister, Ritter von Zaleski, has been granted leave of absence from his duties by the Emperor for an indefinite period. The work of his Ministry will be carried on by the Permanent Under Secretary, Herr von Engel.

Details of the compromise arrived at by the military authorities and other competent quarters with regard to the projected increase of the annual livy of recruits for the Austro-Hungarian Army and Navy are published in an official "communique." According to this statement, the efforts of non-military quarters to reduce these demands have been so far successful as to bring down the original figure of 36,000 or 40,000 men to 31,200.

#### FRANCE.

President Poincare arrived in the roads of Marseilles on Oct. 12, on his return from Spain, on board the battleship "Diderot," and disembarked at 10 o'clock. The French Press is now more inclined to emphasise the practical aspects of Franco-Spanish friendship than to dwell upon the very remarkable manifestations of international cordiality by which it was attended.

A Reuter message from Constantinople states that the Franco-Turkish Agreement will probably be signed in Paris towards the middle of November. The text of the Agreement has been approved by Prince Said Halim's Cabinet, and was confirmed on Oct. 14 by an imperial Iradeh. In return for a loan to the Porte of l. 28,000,000 and French consent to the erection of certain monopolies and to the imposition of additional Customs duties on goods entering the Turkish Dominions, France secures the following concessions for the construction of railway:—(a) From Samsun, on the Black Sea through Sivas to Kharput and Arghana, were the line will make connection with the future German-built branch from Diarbekr; (b) from Arghana to Bitlis and Van; (c) from Trebizond on the Black Sea to Pekjardj; (d) from Sivas through Eraingkain to Pekjardj; (e) from Haffa on the Samsun-Sivas Line to Kastamani; (f) from Riyak on the Beirut-Damascus Line to Lydda on the Jaffa-Jerusalem Railway. Concessions for the construction of harbour works at the following ports are also secured to France:—Jaffa, in Palestine, the Christian pilgrim port for Jerusalem; Haifa under Mount Carmel, the Moslem pilgrim port for the Hedjaz Railway; Tripolis in Syria, the port for Homs, Hamah, and Aleppo; Ineboli on the Black Sea, the present port for Kastamuni; Eregli, on the Black Sea.

#### GERMANY.

Two new airships are excepted to be ready for the German Navy next spring. One will be an improved type of the Zeppelin airship and the other a Schutte Lanz ship, the first of that type which has been ordered for the Navy.

The newspaper controversy about the Burnswick succession continues, but there is no progress to record.

The German airman Stoffler arrived at Mulhausen early on Oct. 15, having travelled 1,387 miles in twenty-four and a quarter hours of which he spent twenty two hours and forty seven minutes in the air. There is the longest flight accomplished in one day.

#### RUSSIA.

The provision which is made in the Russian Estmates for 1914 for an expenditure of of about £300,000 on doubling the existing single track and extending the length of the railways round Kars on the Armenian frontier of Turkey argues that Russia is disposed to encourage railway building in Armenean. The estimates provide for an expenditure of £1,000,000, for doubling the track of the Trans-Siberian Railway and £6,500,000 for the improvement of the Usuri Railway, £6,400,000 for the completion of the Amur Railway, and £100,000 towards constructing a line from Verkhne-Udinskh to Kiachta, a distance of about 125 miles the total cost of which is estimated at £2,700,000

#### JAPAN.

Reuter telegraphs from Seoul (October 10):—The Japanese destroyer "Ikatsuki" was carrying out a series of trials on a war footing outside Ominato, in the Province os Aomari, when her boilers exploded. The vessel split in two and sank immediately. Two of the crew were killed and sixteen injured.

Probate has now been granted of the will of the late Right Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, K. C., M. P., who died on July 5, leaving estate, "so far as at present can be ascertained," of the gross value of £49,099, on which the net personalty amounts to £32,982.


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### HIGH COURT—NOV. 1.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
After the Chamber work is over.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

1901-12—Sabnis and G Merwanji Juhangirji Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke Chitnis M and K Part heard.
1276-12—Chitnis M and K Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangirji and anr. Sabnis and G Part heard.
1080-09—Mirza M and M Rustomji Dynamji Chokshi v. Bejonji Framyji Chocksi and ors. Jehangir G and B Metha and D.
1245-12—Mulji and That Nana Yesoo Padval v. Sitabai widow and ors. Dastur and Co. Part heard. 11-8-13.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's. Report.

502-07—Smetham B and Co. The Advocate General of Bombay and anr. v. Dayabhai Tapidas and ors. Raghuvaya N and Co Edgelow G. W. and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53
For further directions and costs on Act. Commissioner's Report.

700-10 Dubash, Lukhmidas Goculdas vs Bhaishanker Nanabhay and others Little and Co.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.
Long Causes.

748-12—Hiralal and Co., Jamnadas Divkaram v. Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co a firm Peetonji R. K. and Co. Part Heard 20-9-13.
478-10—Matu J and M Ismail Haji Allarakhia Mohsin Miya and ors. v. Sh M and H J L L S Part heard 7 10 12.

For further directions and costs on Act Asst. Commissioner's Report and for final Decree.

For further directions and costs on Act. Asst. Commissioner's Report and for final Decree.

212-12—Matu J. and M. Champsey Porbat and ors v. The Advocate General of Bombay and ors. Little & Co., Mauch, and N. Sh. D. and D.

Long Causes.

810-11—Shroff D. and D. Nandibhai v. Vasanji Haridas and ors. Manekilal and Ty. Madh. K Ch.
1280-12—Dikshit and Pur. Khanderao Nana Moroba. v. Vasantarao Nana Moraba and ors. Deph. F. and D. Mulji and Co.
1120-12—Patell and Ez The Bombay Cotton Press Co. Ltd., v. Rustomji Maneckji Hiramaeck and ors. Payne & Co., Unwalla P. & P.
26-13—Forbes & Co., (For a pauper) Joothibai Widow Waghji Vallabhdas and anr. Ardeshir H D & Co.
1116-12—Manecklal and T Vallabhdas Haridas v. Dayal Haridas Madhowji K & C., For postponement.
35-12—Judah and S Nagoobai Widow v. Bapoo Balvant Vantre.
671-12—Dubash & Co., Sha Hansa Fataji and Co., a firm v. Sha Raghunath Tarachand & Co., a firm and anr. Khandero L & M.
108-13—Nadirshaw & D Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy v. Jethabhoy Ragowji Joshi Captain and V.
1337-12—Edgelow G W and Co., Messrs Narrottam and Co., a firm v Dharamsey Bhimji and anr Motichand & D For postponement.
1143-12—Surajmal & Co., Hira Vella and ors. v. Khmidas alias Bapudas Laxmandas and ors. Amm and D S A Tyabjee Mulji K and Th.
732-12—Crawford B & Co., The Bank Bombay v. Chimanlal Manecklal and ors. Bhaishanker K & G.
142-09—Bhaishanker K & G Raja Bahdur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors. Mulla and M.
718-13—Ardesher H. D. & Co., Jivraj Meansey and ors vs. Sha Malsey Bhawal & sor. Motichand & D.
150-12—Sabnis and G. Krishnabai Mahadev Mohite and ors. vs. Ganpat Mahadev Meshite T. and ors. Shamrao M. and H.
77-13—Daph F. and D. Venubai Widow and ors. vs. Narayen Ganpatrao and ors. Tyabji D and Co.
261-12—Sabnis and G. Goomausing Chairsing vs. Pritbraj Jethamal a firm. Sroff D. and D.

### THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE OCT, 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut.-Col. Sir G Roos-Keppel, KCSI, KCIE.
Capt J H G Buller, 1A.
Lieut. J G Glanville, RIM.,
Mr H T Hughes.
Mr J C Ker.
Mr L M Crump.
Mr M K Kapur.
Mr R P Farr.
Mr A G Scott.
Mr B K Mullick.
Mrs W G McKinnon.
Mr M H Subrawardy.
Mr S U Ravenscroft.
Mr H S Mullins.
Rev B W Holman.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut.-Col. I O Mennie, 130 Bal, to date of joining.
Lieut.-Col S H Hendersen, IMS, 3 mo.
Lieut.-Col H W G Cole, CSI, 1 mo.
Major A A Gibbs, IMS, to 30 4 14.
Major T A F R Oldfield, 1 day.
Capt J H Watson, 13 Lrs, 3 mo M C
Capt M H L Morgan. 62 Punj, 3 mo M C.
Lieut. R. Mackean 10 Jats, to 18 6 14.
Mr G B Goyder, 3 mo M C.
Mr A H Grant, CIE, 1 mo.
Mr D W M Gumbley, 3 mo.
Mr E A Harvey, 3 mo MC.
Mr D R B Ryan, 3 mo MC.
Mr R F McKenna, 3 mo MC.
Mr A H Ley, 3 mo.
Mr J McNeil, 12 days.
Mr J Harford, 1 mo.
Mr H V Cobb, CIE, 4 mo 9 days.
Mr H L French ISO, 4 mo 10 days.
Dr F M Gibson, 4 days.
Mr R H Hitchcock, 3 mo.
Mr F C Redding, 3 mo M C.
Mr J S Trench, 14 days.
Mr C C Sheridan, 3 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major E L Ward, I M S.
Capt. C H Elliot, 58 Rifles.
Lieut. T F Stokes, 8s Punj.
Commdr. D F Vines RIM.
Mr R Amos.
Mr C Tindall.
Mr E H K Skeen.
Mr C E Milner.
Mr L Donaldson.
Mr A I Sleigh.
Miss I E Russell.
Mr H B Ommanney.
Mr T S Smith.

### GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

A COAL-MINES EXPERT.

Few men have a closer practical acquaintance with the coal-mining industry than Lord Merthyr, the chairman of the company owning the fatal Senghenydd Colliery. A member of half a dozen Royal Commission which have been appointed from time to time to inquire into various aspects of the industry, he is the inventor of that ingenious method of wages adjustment known as the "sliding scale," was founder of the South Wales Miners' Provident Fund, and in every other way is closely identified with the industry. He has also been in a way, the father of modern Cardiff, for as the agent of the late Marquis of Bute it was he who brought about that enormous development of its docks which has made Cardiff one of the great ports of the world. The late Lord Bute and Lord Merthyr's predecessor in the management of the Bute estates did not foresee what was as plain as a pikestaff to Mr. Lewis as he then was but the Marquis not without many qualms yielded to the younger man's enthusiasm and lived to see his own vast income doubled.

THE ASQUITH FAMILY RECORD.

The latest addition to the wonderful Asquith academic record, in the shape of the Fellowship to which Mr. Cyril Asquith has been elected, will doubtless give rise to discussion once again as to the value of such distinctions and their bearing on the future careers of those who win them. Macaulay, it may be recalled, was very emphatic on the point. "It seems to me," he declared in the House of Commons, "that there was never a fact proved by a larger mass of evidence or a more unvaried experience than this—that men who distinguish themselves in their youth above their contemporaries almost always keep to the end of their lives the start which they had gained." Yet other authorities have been less confident. Mr. J. E. C. Bodley for example, has taken Mr. Asquith's own case to point his argument to precisely the opposite effect. As he has put it, "Mr. Asquith was the only classical scholar of Balliol under the most famous mastership of modern Oxford who when the King was crowned, had made a mark in the political world. . . . The most brilliant scholars in our Universities are outpaced in after life either by men who pursued their studies more intelligently or by others whose schooling was brief and even imperfect." Yet it may be recalled that two other Oxford Prime Ministers, Peel and Mr. Gladstone, were both Double Firsts.

A VERSATILE DUCHES.

The Duchess of Somerset, who, in a neatly written letter, has been drawing a moral from the "Volturno" disaster and asking for oil to be poured on the troubled waters of British politics, is famous for her energy and versatility. A clever painter, she plies her pen also very happily, as her charming volume, "The Impressions of a Tenderfoot," bears witness. Then, at the time of the South African war, she wrote a patriotic song, and gave the profits to a fund for the wounded. In short, her accomplishments are numerous. The Duke and Duchess had to wait some time before coming into their own. But probably they were just as happy then as now, especially as their "poverty" was of that relative order which enabled them at least to indulge in such delights as those of big game shooting in Canada, where, however, they often had to rough it considerably, sleeping under canvas, cooking their own meals, &c. It was her experiences at this time which provided her Grace with material for the volume above named.

A DIVERSIFIED CAREER.

Mr. Clem Edwards, M. P., has added to the experiences of a diversified career in taking part in the rescue work at Senghenydd at one time a warehouseman, and later a checking clerk, he has been a prominent figure in the labour world now for many years but differs from most of his colleagues in the fact that he is also a member of the Bar, where he has made his mark in trade union cases and other causes of a sort in which he is specially qualified to appear. He has also done a good deal of journalism He first entered Parliamene in 1906, but lost his seat for Denbigh in January 1910 getting in again, however, first east Glamorganshire in December of the same year.

CLERICAL NOVELISTS.

Mr. S R. Crockett the former Free Church Minister of Penicuik now on the sick list is not the only man of the day who has found a wider fame from his writings as a novelist than from his work in the pulpit. Most members of the cloth who take to the writing of novels have a prolific output and Mr Crockett is no exception to the rule. Between 1893 when he published "The Stickit-Minister," and 1913, the date of "The Moss Troopers," he turned out something like fifty volumes. Among other ministers who are prolific novelists is Mr Sisle K Hocking while among clergymen of the Church of England there is the Rev. J Jessop Teague ("Morice Gerard") vicar of St. Stephen, Coleman-street; but the best known is perhaps, the Rev. S. Baring Gould rector of Lew Trenchard, a lining which is in his own gift. The Church of Ireland contributes Canon Hannay ("George A Birmingham") famous now as dramatist as well as novelist; and in the Church of Rome is the Rev. William Barry, who has several romantic novels to his name.

WHERE ROYALTIES ARE MARRIED.

The King and Queen are the only living members of the Royal Family who were married at the Chapel Royal St. James's Palace, where Prince Arthur of Connaught wedded the Duchess of Fife. Prince Arthur's own parents were married at Windsor, the favourite marrying place of Royalty in the time of Queen Victoria, as it was there that Queen Alexandra, the Crown Princess of Sweden, the Duchess of Albany, Princess Alexander of Teck, and Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll were all married. The Princess Royal, the mother of to-day's bride, was herself married at Buckingham Palace, as were also the Queen of Norway, the Princess Christian, and the Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Queen's aunt. Princess Henry of Battenberg was married at Whippingham Church, in the Isle of Wight, while the Queen's elder brother, the Duke of Teck, was married at the residence of the Duke of Westminister in Cheshire.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan left estate in the United Kingdom valued at £1,179,831, the duties on which will amount to about £190,000.


## A Celebrated Violiniste

## Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

## Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

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| H.M. the King of Greece | H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Russia |
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## THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

India Office, Oct 14.

The following appointments have been made in India:—

Commands.

To be a Divisional Commander—Major-Gen C A Anderson, C B, British Service, vice Lieut.-Gen Sir B T Mahon, British Service (Aug 21).

Army Headquarters Staff.

General Staff Branch.

To be General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade—Major T R C Price, 11th Lancers, vice Brevet Lieut-Col A B Lindsay, 2nd Goorkha Rifles (June 16); Major H C Holman, D S O, 16th Cav. (July 1.)

To be a General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade—Capt W H Jeffery, 73rd Carnatic Inf (July 1).

To be Intelligence Officers, Jask—Major C C R Murphy, 30th Punjabis, vice Major G S C Craufurd, D S O, Gordon Highlanders (April 14).

Divisional Staff.

To be a General Staff Officer, 1st Grade—Col N G Woodyatt, Indian Army, vice Col C M Ducat, Indian Army (July 6).

To be an Assistant Qrmr-Gen—Col E C Tidswell, D S O, British Service, vice Col St G L Steele, C B, Indian Army.

Personal Staff.

To be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen C A Anderson, C B, Commanding 7th (Meerut) Division—Cap B de L Brock, 12th Baluochistan Inf (Aug 21).

Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service For India.

The following ladies have been appointed Nursing Sisters:—Miss Flora Muriel Orchard and Miss Nora Beresford (Aug, 8); and Miss Margaret Florence Jackson (Aug, 28).

The following Nursing Sister has been permitted to resign the service:—Miss Hilda Cornelia Stack (Aug 28).

Admiralty, Oct 8.

The following Gunners have been promoted to the rank of Chief Gnner in his Majesty's Fleet:—A H Ridgers, W A Rhind, J Bishop (Oct 1).

The following Boatswains have been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in his Majesty's Fleet:—S Ball, J C Rouse (Oct 1).

Establishments.

School of Military Engineering—Major W J Johnston, R E from a General Staff Officer, second grade, at the War Officer, to be a Chief Instructor, vice Major G F A Whitlock, R E (Oct 1); Lieut H H Bateman, R E to be an Assistant Instructor, vice Lieut B L Eddis (Sept 27).

Ordnance Factories—Major J Byron, R A to be Sec. Assistant Superintendent, and to be seconded (Sept 30).

Royal Hospital, Chelsea—Lieut-Col O R A Julian, C M G R A M C to be Physician and Surgeon, vice Lieut-Col R J C Cottell, retired (Oct 13).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Capt G M Spencer-Smith is seconded under the provisions of Article 103 (f), Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1913 (Oct 10); Supernumerary Capt E L Ellington is restored to the establishment (Oct 13).

Royal Garrsion Art—Supernumerary Capt L R E W Taylor is restered to the establishment (Oct 9); Lieut W Leslie is seconded for service with Indian Mountain Art (Aug 13); Supernumerary Lieut C H M Sturges is restored to the establishment (Sept 13).

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing.—The following to be Flying Officers, and to be seconded:—Lieut. R G D Small, Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians) (Sept. 9); Lieut. M W Noel, King's (Liverpool Regt.) (Sept. 11); Sec. Lieut. W C. K. Birch, Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorks. Regt.) (Sept. 11); Lieut. E R L Corballis, Royal Dublin Fusiliers (Sept. 13; Sec. Lieut. G F Pretyman, Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Inf.) Sept. 15); Lieut. G Adams, Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancs. Regt.) (Sept. 24).

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—Major Lord Lanesborough, M V O retires on retired pay (Oct. 15; Capt. F Jenkins to be Major (Oct. 15; Lieut. R A Arkwright is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health (Oct. 15; Sec. Lieut, J C Wynne-Finch to be Lieut. (Oct 16).

Infantry.

King's (Liverpool Regt.).—Sec. Lieut. R C H Bewes to be Lieut. (Sept. 1).

Lincolnshire Reg.—Lieut. P L Browne to be Capt. (Oct. 4); Sec. Lieut. H. N. Swann to be Lieut. Aug. 15).

Gloucester Regt.—Lieut. L G H Heaven resigns his commission (Oct. 15).

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (S Lancs. Regt)—Sec Lieut J H T Icke to be Lieut (Sept- 23).

Rifle Brigade (Prince Consorts's Own)—Lieut Col H C Petre, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion is placed on retired pay (Oct 15); Major R Alexander to be Lieut-Col, vice H C Petre (Oct 15); Capt B H H Cooke to be Major (Oct 15).

First Appointments Ante-Dated.

The appointment to second Lieutenancies of the University Candidates referred to in the Gazette of Aug 19, to be antedated as specified below, but not to carry pay or allowances before Aug 20, 1913:—

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut.-Col. R. J. C. Cottle is placed on retired pay (Oct. 13); Major G W Tate, M B, to be Lieut.-Col., vice J. Richie, deceased (Oct. 7).

Army Veterinary Service.

Col A F Appleton is placed on the Half-pay List (Oct. 15); Lieut.-Col. J Moore, Army Veterinary Corps, to be Col., vice A F Appleton (Oct. 15).

Army Chaplains Department.

The Rev J Campbell, Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class, is advanced to the 3rd Class (Oct. 10).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service. Staff Nurse Miss Clara V S Johnson to be Sister (Oct. 1).

Memoranda.

Col. F. E. Wallerstein, Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay (Oct. 14.

Col. J A L Purvis, Half-pay List retires on retired pay (Oct 15).

Admiralty 14th October.

Lieutenant George Levack Mackay Napier, Royal Naval Reserve, has been appointed a Lieutenant on the Supplementary List of His Majesty's Fleet under the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 7th March. Dated 1st September

Assistant Paymaster George Loste Moon has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty Fleet. Dated 7th October.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The undermentioned Probationary Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant:—Ernest Hugh Thornton. Dated 1st April. William Pawlett Evens. Dated 1st July. William Littlejohn Wilson. Dated 1st 1912. Samuel Shapton Fulford. Dated 18th January.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Cecil Patrick Shiel, Dated 2nd July. Reginald Summer Ward. Dated 5th September. Sidney Hall. Dated 14th September, Thomas Sydney Melville Pooley. Dated 14th September. Acting Sub-Lieutenant Ralph Herbert Laurence Alder to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 23rd September, In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve the undermentioned Commanders have been placed on the Retired List;—John Dugald Andrews, R. D, Dated 9th September, William Horatio Haughton, R, D. Dated 13th September. Lieutenant Frederick Kernot Sanders, R. D., has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Retired Commander. Dated 13th September, Lieutenant Irven Bell Thompson has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 13th October.

Senior Engineer James White Dunlop has been placed on the Retired List Chief Engineer, Dated 6th September.

Admiralty, 15th October.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have this day been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—John Tremayne Babington Daniel de Pass. John Moore Heath. Guy Edward Cooper. Bernard Wilberforce Greathed. Cecil Halliday Jepson Harcourt-Morris. Edward Stephen Fogarty Fegen and Robert Hesketh Bevan.

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have this day been promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieu enant in His Majesty's Fleet.

Rudolph Henry Edward March Phillipps de Lisle. The Honourable Henry Mitford Amherst Cecil. Miss Marjorie Turner has this day beenappointed a Sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service (on probation).

War Office, 17th October.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major Evan M Jack, Royal Engineers, a General Staff Officer at the War Office, is advanced from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade, vice Major W J Johnston, Royal Engineers. Dated 1st October.

Captain Arthur S. Redman, Royal Engineers, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, at the War Office, vice Major E M Jack. Dated 13th October.

Major Robert H. Kearsley, 5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, to be a Brigade Major, vice Captain A F Home, 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars. Dated 4th October.

Major Robert W Hare, D S O, The Norfolk Regiment, a General Staff Officer of a command, is transferred to the War Office. Dated 8th October.

Major Francis G. Fulle. Royal Engineers, to be a General Staff Officer 2nd Grade, vice Major F. R. Hicks The Hampshire Regiment. Dated 10th October.

Cavalry.

3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, Major Philip G. Mason from the 20th Hussars, to be Major. Dated 18th October

5th (Princess Charlote of Wales's) Dragoon Guards Lieutenant Humphrey Pleydell-Bouverie to be Captain. Dated 4th October.

19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars, Ridingmaster and Henorary Major William F. G. Percy retires on retired pay. Dated 18th October.

20th Hussars, Major George T. R. Cook, from the 3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, to be Major. Dated 18th October.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major Chichester De W. Crookshank retires on retired pay. Dated 18th October,

The undermentioned Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenants. Dated 1st October. William E. Euler and Leslie C Reid.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant Philip J S Pearson Gregory resigns his commission. Dated 18th October.

Second Lieutenant Michael G Stocks to be Lieutenant. Dated 18th October.

Scots Guards, Colonel Frederick J Heyworth, D S O, to command the Regiment and Regimental District, vice Colonel C J Cuthbert. Dated 9th October.

Major Henry C Lowther, C V O, C M G D S O to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice F J Heyworth, D S O. Dated 9th October.

Irish Guards, Captain Lord Arthur V Hay resigns his commission. Dated 18th October.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 18th October.

The Honourable Thomas E Vesey.

Lord Desmond Fitz Gerald, under Article 50, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion.

Infantry.

The Norfolk Regiment Captain Cecil M. Leathan retires on retired pay. Dated 18th October.

The Suffolk Regiment, Second Lieutenant Nigel B. Oakes to be Lieutenant. Dated 13th September.

The Bedfordshire Regiment Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Francis J. De Gex, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion is placed on the half-pay list. Dated 16th October.

Major Henry W. U. Coates, D. S. O., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice F. J. De Gex. Dated 16th October.

Captain George F. C, Saunders, D. S. O. to be Major. Dated 16th October.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Supernumerary Captain Francis A. C. Hamilton is restored to the establishment. Dated 17th October.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lieutenant Kenneth M. Bourne resigns his commission. Dated 18th October.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Lieutenant John P. P. Butler is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 1st October.

Second Lieutenant Courtenay W. Fladgate to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st October.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), Lieutenant Thomas B. N. Deane to be Captain. Dated 7th May.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned ladies to be Staff Nurses:—Miss Dorothy Margaret Best, Dated 7th January, 1913. Miss Annie Seale. Dated 21st January, Miss Ada Marry Cochran. Dated 21st February 1913.

Army Ordnance Department.

Deputy Commissary of Ordnance and Honorary Captain William A. Alwood to be Commissary of Ordnance. Dated 11th October.

Assistant Commissary of Ordnance and Honorary Lieutenant Samuel J. Wright to be Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 11th October.

Conductor Richard Eley, from Army Ordnance Corps, to be Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant Dated 18th October.

Army Pay Department.

Captain Sackville E C H Beamish, Paymaster, to be Major. Dated 18th October.

Memor nda.

Colonel Gerald J Cuthbert, C B, on completion of his period of service in command of the Scots Guards, Regiment and Regimental District, is placed on the half pay list. Dated 9th October.

Brevet Colonel Francis J de Gex to be Colonel Dated 6th March, Captain Lancelot H Soames. The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst employed with the King's African Rifles. Dated 24th May.

Captain Arthur H Bailey, D S O, half-pay list, is placed on retired pay. Dated 18th October.

Lieutenant Wyndham H Deedes, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, is granted the temporary rank of Captain whilst employed with the Turkish Gendarmerie. Dated 18th October.


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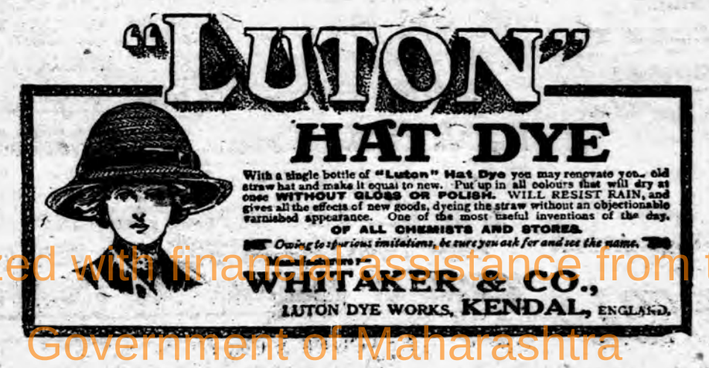
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Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by ROBERT HILL, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 80, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.